

Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

ESTABLISHED 1878

THE LOWELL SUN

6
O'CLOCK

LOWELL MASS. SATURDAY FEBRUARY 8 1913

PRICE ONE CENT

TURKS SUFFER CRUSHING DEFEAT

A Sensational Report That Bulgarian Troops Won Decisive Victory at Gallipoli

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A sensational report that the Turks had suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Bulgarian troops in the peninsula of Gallipoli and had lost 15,000 and 10,000 prisoners, which was published in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger this morning receives no confirmation of support from any other source. It is pointed out here that it is incredible that such a battle could have been fought and such a victory won without the Bulgarian headquarters hastening officially to notify it to the world.

A telegram received here from the Bulgarian capital this afternoon does not refer to any fighting. It merely mentions the departure of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria for the army headquarters in the field.

Montenegro, like all the rest of the belligerents in the Balkan war, is badly in need of funds. The government at Cetinje is now trying to place a short term issue for a small amount in Lombard street, but the financiers there have barred their doors and resolutely refuse to give any assistance which might prolong the fighting.

THIRTEEN MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH

MANSFIELD, England, Feb. 8.—Thirteen pit sinkers were killed and a number of others injured today at the Bolsover colliery by the snapping of a chain to which was suspended a bucket containing 800 gallons of water. The bucket crashed down the shaft which was 500 feet deep and at the bottom of which the men were working. The workers were crushed into an unrecognizable mass. Only a few who happened to be in shelter holes at the sides of the shaft escaped death.

MAY SUSPEND MORE OFFICERS

New York Police Commissioner Waldo to Investigate the Graft Charges

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Police Commissioner Waldo today took up the lead opened by the aldermanic investigation of police graft and announced he would investigate charges made by James Purcell, gambler, against four captains now on the force. On the strength of Purcell's unsupported story, said Waldo, he would do nothing, but if his investigation corroborated the charges he would suspend the accused officers.

The police captains charged with receiving tribute for protecting his gambling establishments are: Captain Patrick Cray, brother-in-law of Charles Murphy, the Tammany leader, and Captains Martins, Maude and Cochrane. Others he mentioned are no longer on the force.

It was pointed out at police headquarters today that police graft

part told about was leveled during a long term of years and under various police commissioners.

CAR AND WAGON COLLIDE LEFT DUMMY SAFE BEHIND

An Accident in Lakeview Avenue Today

A rather curious accident occurred in Lakeview avenue shortly before noon today, when a peddler's wagon became wedged between the curb stone and an electric car. In order to extricate the wagon from its rather embarrassing position, the horse was unhitched and the assistance of several men was needed.

The Lakeview bound car which left Merrimack square at 11:15 o'clock was going up Lakeview avenue at a moderate rate of speed, and when it reached a spot near the Lakeview avenue primary school, it collided with M. Greenbaum's wagon which was loaded with apples. The motorman quickly applied the brakes and brought his car to a full stop. The horse which was hitched to the wagon made an attempt to run away, but the wagon was wedged between the sidewalk and the car in such a manner that the animal was unable to move.

Half dozen men went to the driver's assistance and they quickly un hitched the horse, after which the wagon was removed to the sidewalk. Outside of a few scratches on the side of the car, there was no damage. The car was in charge of Conductor Thomas Baxter and was numbered 103.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

DEPOSIT TODAY

INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

On Deposits of

March 3rd, or Before

SAVINGS DEPT.

Traders National Bank

Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.; Saturday evenings, 5 to 9 o'clock.

We will welcome your deposit, no matter how small.

ONE DOLLAR
Will do to begin with

INTEREST BEGINS
TODAY

Washington
Savings Institution
267 Central St.

SMASH WINDOWS

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES DID GREAT DAMAGE IN LONDON TODAY

Destroyed Valuable Plants in the Kew Horticultural Gardens—Damage Estimated at \$5000

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Militant suffragettes destroyed many valuable plants and did other damage in the hothouses of the Kew horticultural gardens during the early hours of this morning when they developed another part of their plan of campaign to force the British government to give the parliamentary vote to women.

It is believed a number of women hid themselves in the gardens over night, for this morning long before the day staff came on duty it was found

that a large number of rare orchids had been uprooted and scattered in all directions. Thirty panes of glass in the orchid houses had been broken and the total damage is estimated at from \$4000 to \$5000.

When the night watchmen had made their rounds at one o'clock in the morning everything was still in good order and the women must have laid their plans well beforehand in order to find hiding places where they could lie in security. No trace of them has

been made since the window smashing raids also continue in London. Two immense windows in a establishment in Oxford, which has heretofore been immune, because of the proprietor's contributions to the women's funds were broken during the night.

The postal authorities today issued a notice that there would be delay on all telegrams dispatched from the south to the north of England as the result of the cutting of telegraph wires in the provinces by the suffragettes yesterday.

FUNERALS

FAGAN.—The funeral of the late John H. Fagan took place this morning at 8:30 o'clock from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Terence E. Higgins, 102 Concord street, and was held in the Immaculate Conception church, where at 9 o'clock a high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev.

Owen McQuaid, O. M. I. The choir rendered the Gregorian mass. At the offertory "Pie Jesu" was sung by Mrs. Hugh Walker and after the elevation "O Meritum Pessum" was rendered by James E. Donnelly.

There were several beautiful floral tributes, among the most prominent being: Large pillow of roses, pinks, lilies and ferns with the inscription "Husband" from the wife of deceased; pillow of roses, pinks, and carnations; ribbon wreath "Sweet Home"; Mr.

At a reception and tea in Colonial hall at 4 o'clock the guests of honor will be Mrs. John Thompson, president of the Portlind A. G. C., and Miss Jennifer Roseloff, executive secretary for the northeastern territory.

Monday evening the "blues" will entertain the Regis and the members of the association at a general socialization to be held at 5 o'clock. This will be an informal affair to bring to a close the aviation meet which was so successful in extending the circle of association membership.

The basketball game tonight is between the Lowell and Nashua Y. W. C. A. teams. A class contest is expected. The game will be called at 7:45 p.m.

nephews of the deceased, and William Mooney, grand-nephew.

The funeral procession proceeded to St. Joseph's cemetery, burial being in the family lot, where the committal prayers were read at the grave by the Rev. Owen McQuaid, O. M. I. The funeral was largely attended and under the direction of Undertakers Higgins Bros.

SALISBURY BEACH TAX

Lawrence Wants to be Exempt From Tax—Matter Will Be Brought to Attention of Municipal Council.

Following the example of Lowell, Lawrence wants to be exempt from the tax of Salisbury beach. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Lawrence municipal council Monday. Alderman Bradbury will take the initiative in having Lawrence ask for exemption because he believes there is a probability that if the petition of Lowell, Newburyport, Amesbury, Groveland and other places are granted, a large portion of the assessment will be placed on Lawrence.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Isabelle Colburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon O. Colburn of 282 Lawrence street, to Mr. John Grimes, 1st of Nashua, will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 13, the ceremony to be performed at the home of the bride.

RESIDENTS OF THE HIGHLANDS WANT PUBLIC PARK, TROLLEY EXPRESS AND THE COOK WELL WATER



One of the prettiest districts of this city is the Highlands, where dwellings are more numerous than in any other part of Lowell, despite the fact that hundreds of them were erected in the past few years. The large tracts of vacant land in the Highlands, which come section in the vicinity of Tyler park, underwent considerable change. Trees. There is no improvement society in that locality. It is one of the highest two-apartment houses were erected of fact, there never was a general est parts of the city, being about level and a fact which is worth mentioning movement for the betterment of the locality, but this year the residents are that nearly all of the residents of the section are property, going to combine and ask for a park and playground. It is true that the district is adorned with a fine little park, known as Tyler park, but although it is a very pretty spot it can accommodate but a small number of

For the past 10 years the Highlands, owners.

The growth of Centrals for the past 10 years has been very noticeable, park, known as Tyler park, but

continues. Especially since St. Mar-

gar's church was founded, the in-

DEFEAT NOTICE TO RECONSIDER

City Council Votes to Purchase Motor Propelled Fire Apparatus

—Ald. Brown Was Absent

Alderman Brown's notice to reconsider the vote of the city council taken yesterday afternoon for the purchase of a combination motor propelled piece of fire apparatus for the fire department was defaulted by the municipal council this forenoon because Mr. Brown was not present at the meeting. The meeting was called for 10 o'clock and the council was about 15 minutes late in getting together.

"Instance, please," said an argumentative one.

The mayor allowed that it wasn't necessary for him to move out of his tracks to prove his statement and he picked up the report of the commissioners of finance, issued yesterday.

He turned to the street department. "The figures contained in the report of the commissioners of streets for 1912 show an altered saving in which there is not a particle of truth. He claims to have saved \$15,000 in the item of street lighting. He said it because the bills haven't paid and not to pay one's bills is a peculiar way of saving money. According to his figures he made a saving of \$6000 on new sidewalks when, as a matter of fact, no money was appropriated this year for new sidewalks. The street department bills unpaid for 1912 amount to over \$14,000 and the unpaid lighting bill amounts to \$17,882.78."

Continued to page three

Church Note

Rev. Arthur Dimock of Dorchester will occupy the pulpit at both the morning and evening services at the Calvary Baptist church tomorrow.

Rev. C. E. Towne of Plaistow, N. H., will preach at the Chelmsford Street Baptist church at the morning service as well as that in the evening, tomorrow.

The sermon at the morning and the evening services will be delivered by Rev. John H. Trites, of Boston, at the Emmanuel Baptist church Sunday.

Each Cartwright, of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, will furnish a special musical program on Sunday evening at the First Universalist church.

CHIEF GETTYSBURG'S MEN

Are Auditing the Accounts of the City of Lawrence—Will Visit Lowell for Similar Purpose

Export Accountant Doherty of Chief Gettys' department of labor and statistics at the state house, Boston, has begun the auditing of the books of the municipal department of Lawrence. This is done in compliance with a provision of the city charter. The accountant will come to this city at a future date for the same purpose. He is aided in his work by an assistant.

Child Scalded

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lane of High street was badly scalded this morning when he accidentally tripped and fell into a vessel of hot water, at the home of his parents. Dr. Welch attended the child and stated this afternoon that his condition is serious.

Died of Burns

Little Josephine Borenki, who was horribly burned in a house on Middlesex street yesterday, died late in the afternoon at St. John's hospital.

FUNERAL NOTICE

MAHAN.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary E. Mahan will take place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of her brother, Mr. J. H. Callahan, No. 12 Carlton street. High mass of requiem at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. James H. McDermott undertaker.

DEATHS

MOODY.—Mr. Isaac Moody, formerly of this city, died suddenly Dec. 5 at Old Orchard, Me., aged 81 years. Mr. Moody was for many years an overseer in the Lowell Bleachers and later conducted a grocery business in this city, moving to Old Orchard about 20 years ago. He is survived by his wife, one son, Horace E., of Portland, and a daughter, Dora L. Moody of Holden; also three grandchildren, Mrs. Bertha M. Wood of Wollaston, and Percy H. and Felton L. Moody of Lowell, and one great grandchild, Julian C. Moody. Mrs. Moody's son, Louis H. Cross of this city July 1, 1912, and had been her constant companion for nearly 61 years.

PARKHURST.—Alfred G. Parkhurst, aged 71 years, a well known resident of this city, died last evening at his home, 82 Howard street. Decedent was a prominent member of Post No. 4, A. R. He leaves, besides his wife, Mrs. Hannah E. Parkhurst, two daughters, Mrs. W. R. Magoun and Miss Margaret V. Parkhurst.

MAHAN.—Mrs. Mary E. Mahan died Thursday evening at the home of her brother, John H. Callahan, No. 12 Carlton street. She leaves to mourn her loss two daughters, Misses Grace and Helen V., also two sisters, Mrs. Edna Braunton and Mrs. J. F. McDaniel of Worcester, N. H., also two brothers, John H. Callahan and Michael J. O'Connor of this city.

McDERMOTT.—Catherine McDermott, an old resident of this city, died this morning at the Chelmsford street hospital, aged 89 years. Decedent was for many years a resident of St. Peter's parish. She leaves to mourn her loss two daughters and five sons. The body was removed to the funeral parlors of Undertaker James H. McDermit.

Manufacturers!

Thrust out the needless!

That's the main idea in every thrifty factory!

Install electric power—it means the

ELIMINATION

OF

TROUBLE

Lowell Electric

Light Corp.

50 CENTRAL ST.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

IT'S AWFUL GOOD

Hot Chocolate With Whipped Cream....

5c

CARTER & SHERBURNE'S

FOR 64 YEARS

This Bank Has Never Paid Less Than

Four Per Cent.

City Institution

for Savings

CENTRAL STREET

PREPARE CROWD IN TENEMENTS

Bill in Legislature to Regulate the Size and Construction of Tenements

A very important bill having to do with tenement houses in cities is before the legislature at the present time. The act is known as the tenement house act for cities and is intended to provide the minimum requirements adopted for the protection of the health and safety of the community. The state board of health shall have power to examine into the enforcement of the law relating to tenement houses in any city. All improvements specifically required by the act upon tenement houses erected prior to the date of its acceptance by a city shall be made within one year from said date, or at such earlier period as may be fixed by the board of health. The act has 10 sections and is the most important of kind ever to come before the legislature. The following sections are of great interest and importance:

Construction Required

Section 18.—No tenement house shall hereafter be erected upon the rear of a lot where there is a building on the front of the said lot, nor upon the front of any such lot upon the rear of which there is a tenement house or stable or building used for manufacturing purposes. This provision shall not apply to tenement houses situated on two streets and located on the outside corner of the lot.

Rooms, Lighting and Ventilation of

Section 19. In every tenement house hereafter erected every apartment shall have at least one room with a window opening directly upon the street or the yard, and every room in such tenement house shall have at least one window opening, a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this chapter, except that pantries, water closets, compartments and bathrooms may have such a window opening upon an object as a court as provided in section fifteen, and such window shall be so located as properly to light all portions of such rooms.

Section 20. In every tenement house hereafter erected the total area of the windows between stop heads in each room, including water closet compartments and bathrooms shall be at least one-seventh of the floor area of the room, and the top of at least one window shall not be less than seven feet six inches above the floor, and the upper half of it shall be made so as to open the full width. At least one such window in rooms other than bathrooms or water closets, shall not be less than twelve square feet in area between the stop heads; and in water closet compartments and bathrooms at least one such window shall not be less than six square feet in area between the stop heads.

Section 21. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be in each apartment at least one room containing not less than one hundred and forty square feet of floor area and each other room except water closet compartments and bathrooms shall contain not less than eighty-four square feet of floor area. All rooms shall be in every part not less than eight feet six inches from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, except that a half-story room need be eight feet six inches in height in but one-half of its area.

Draughts of Courts

Section 22. In every tenement house hereafter erected all courts, areas and yards shall be properly graded and drained and connected with the street sewer subject to the provisions of section six. And when necessary in order to keep such premises in a sanitary condition, such courts, areas and yards, as such, far as therewith as the board of health shall order, shall be properly paved.

Stairs, Landing and Ventilating

Section 23. In every tenement house erected prior to the acceptance of this act, the public halls and stairs shall be provided with sufficient light to permit the reading of twelve point type in the daytime, in any room thermal light and ventilation in such halls shall be to the outer air except when, in the opinion of the building inspector it is impracticable, in which case the lighting and ventilation shall be so arranged as to meet the approval of the board of health.

All new skylights hereafter placed in such house shall be provided with ridge ventilators having a minimum opening of forty square inches, and also with either fixed or movable louvers or with movable sashes, and shall be of such size as may be determined to be practicable by the building inspector.

Fire Escapes

Section 24.—All non-fireproof tenement houses erected prior to the acceptance of this act which are three or more stories in height which do not have fire escapes or sufficient means required, except those of three stories which have two independent means of egress not directly connected with each other approved in writing by the building inspector directly accessible to each apartment, shall be provided either with inconcombustible outside stairways or with inconcombustible fire escapes directly accessible to each apartment without passing through a public hall.

Section 25.—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be provided in each apartment a proper sink.

Water Closets

Section 26. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be within each apartment a separate water closet, located in a bathroom or in a separate compartment. Said compartment shall be not less than three feet wide, and shall be enclosed with brick, concrete, stone, tile or plastered partitions which shall extend to the ceiling. No wooden sheathing or wainscoting shall be permitted. Every such compartment shall have a window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum size prescribed by this act. Every water closet compartment hereafter placed in any tenement house shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. The door of every such water

closet shall be closed whenever ordered so to do by the board of health.

Means of Egress

Section 27.—Whenever a tenement house is not provided with sufficient fire escapes or with sufficient means of egress in case of fire, the building inspector shall order such additional fire escapes and other means of egress as may be necessary.

General Provisions

Section 28.—Any tenement house erected prior to the acceptance of this act shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of the requirements of part two, except as hereinabove provided.

Public Halls, Lighting of, in Daytime

Section 29. In every tenement house where the public halls and stairs are not in the opinion of the board of health sufficiently lighted, the owner of such house shall keep a proper light burning in the hall or near the stairs, upon each floor, as may be necessary, from sunrise to sunset.

Public Halls, Lighting at Night

Section 30. In every tenement house occupied by more than two families a proper light shall be kept burning in the public hall or stairs, upon the entrance floor, and upon the second floor above the entrance door of said house, from eight from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, and upon all other floors of the said house from sunset until ten o'clock in the evening.

Water Closets in Cellars

Section 31. No water closet shall be permitted in the cellar of any tenement house, except as provided in sections twenty-seven and thirty-two.

Water Closet Accommodations

Section 32. In every tenement house existing prior to the acceptance of this act there shall be provided at least one water closet for every two apartments.

Prohibited Uses

Section 33. No swine shall be kept in a tenement house, or on the same lot thereof. No horse, cow, calf, sheep, goat or fowl shall be kept in a tenement house, or on the same lot thereof within twenty-five feet of said tenement house. No tenement house, or the lot thereof, shall be used for the storage or handling of eggs, nor as a place of public assembly.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Miller Co., Boston, Mass., New York sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Foster's—and take no other.

Overcrowding

Section 34. If a room in a tenement

THE GILBRIDE COMPANY

The Lockhart Mill-End Sale

Yesterday, the first day of our Semi-Annual Mill-End Sale, brought to this store the greatest crowds of eager purchasers we have ever seen under this roof. We ask you to be patient with us. We could not properly handle the crowds yesterday. We have added extra sales people, extra cashiers, and extra delivery men to our already large force of help, and we will be well able to handle the increasing business from now on during this sale.

TODAY

WILL BE A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED BY EVERY PERSON WHO COMES TO THIS SALE. NEW LOTS GO ON SALE. DOORS OPEN AT 9 A.M.

HEARING IN LOWELL INTEREST TO TEACHERS

On Highway Proposed

by Frank Ricard

COMMITTEE WILL COME HERE NEAT WEDNESDAY

And Hold Hearing at City Hall in Evening—Progressives Put One Over on Regulars in Senate

The roads and bridges committee of the house of representatives will be in Lowell, Wednesday, February 12.

They will arrive at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and will go over the route of the proposed highway introduced by Frank Ricard. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock a hearing will be held at city hall and all those interested in the project are invited to be present and discuss the proposition before the committee.

A hearing on the proposed road was held before the committee on roads and bridges at the state house, Thursday morning, and the committee at that time said it would set a date to come to Lowell.

Bill Rushed Through

Under suspension of the rules, the state senate yesterday rushed through a bill to permit the name of Samuel P. Blagden of Williamstown to go on the official ballot at next Tuesday's election to choose a successor to the late Representative Birknell of Dalton.

The bill was then sent to the house. A week ago last Tuesday seven dusty progressives went to the primaries and wrote in the name of Mr. Blagden, who ran for congress last November. The progressive organization had made no effort to name a candidate so the seven votes, all of which came from Williamstown (Blagden's town), put him in the running.

But the law passed last year provides specifically that a "written-in" candidate must, within 72 hours after his nomination, notify the secretary of state of his acceptance of the nomination.

Mr. Blagden did not notify the secretary of this acceptance and the newborn party faced a special election next Tuesday without a candidate on the ballot. Hence the bill to exempt him from the provisions of last year's law as to notifying the secretary of state.

Progressives State March

This bill was presented in the house on Thursday and referred to the rules committee. Generally understanding that the bill was merely to relieve some legal disability that might affect the election on Tuesday, the committee members nodded approval to admitting the bill.

Then the senate, to which it was immediately sent, concurred in suspending the rule to admit the measure. None of the republican leaders knew what had happened till yesterday, but now the measure had been automatically referred to the committee on elections.

The progressives had stolen a march on the regulars, but there was a rub.

Unless the legislature passed the bill yesterday and the governor signed it, how were the progressives to get their candidate's name on the official ballot for Tuesday next?

Mr. Hill in a Hurry

The committee on election laws was hastily gotten together about 1 o'clock yesterday. The legislature convened in the same hour. Arthur D. Hill of Weston, appearing for progressives, urged the immediate repeal of the bill. He did not see how the committee could be late for one minute.

He was advised, however, by the committee that it was their first duty to look into the merits of a proposition, to hear evidence on both sides and then to make an intelligent report as they could. It was a "more formality" to report it was a "mere formality" to report the bill.

Committee men called special attention to the fact that Mr. Hill was asking them to repeal a bill to abrogate a law of Mr. Marion, a law passed a year ago.

Although it was intended that only

liquids should be taken through the tube Vieck declared an appetite for meats and vegetables and after masturbating skillfully introduced them in the stomach through the tube.

Charges cause sensations.

Business Methods of Prominent Members of Chicago Board of Trade Attacked

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Fred C. Vieck, who for 46 years has swallowed no food, is giving aid to science through observation of his digestive process.

According to Prof. Carlson, assistant in the department of psychology at the University of Chicago, by means of a glass tube through which an electric light is introduced into the man's

stomach, Dr. Carlson said last night he had been able to observe and even photograph the food at every stage during the process of digestion.

Since he was 11 years old Vieck has taken food through a tube leading from the abdomen into the stomach, the oesophagus being completely closed when he swallowed a strong solution.

The man was found working at his trade here as a barber several months ago.

A change in the personnel of the public service commission came with Edward E. McCall, the supreme court justice recently appointed by Gov. Sulzer took office as chairman, succeeding William R. Wilcox.

OVERNIGHT FINCH \$100

Roberi Arden of Fall River found guilty of employing two minors overtime.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 8.—Robert Arden, overseer of spinning at the Shaw mill, was fined \$100 by Judge Harry in the second district court yesterday for two violations of the 40-hour law on Jan. 25 by employing two women minors overtime in the spinning department.

The complaint was brought by State Inspector John R. Dexter, who found Arden's department running full force and that two of his operatives, Bertha Perron and Emily Ladetide, minors, were working overtime.

\$2,047 Surplus Cars

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A statement issued yesterday by the American Railroad Association shows that there was \$2,047 surplus cars throughout the country on Feb. 1, as compared with a surplus of \$3,230 cars on Jan. 15 last.

There was a total shortage of \$25,755 cars on Feb. 1, as compared with a shortage of \$24,731 cars on January 15.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

THREE ALARM FIRE IN LAWRENCE

Big Church Destroyed by Flames —Firemen Hurt When Ventilator Falls From Roof

LAWRENCE, Feb. 8.—The Lawrence Street Congregational church, in the heart of the city and within 50 yards of the central fire station, was destroyed by fire which broke out in the vestry room yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and raged for three hours until unabated.

Three alarms brought the city's entire fire-fighting apparatus to the scene and four firemen were injured, one seriously.

Sergeant John T. O'Brien of Hose 9, who was enjoying a day off, answered the second alarm. He was manning a water hose on the Lowell street side of the edifice, together with several other firemen, when a heavy copper ventilator crashed from the roof, gazing mortally.

Taken to Hospital

He was removed to the Lawrence General hospital, where he was found to be suffering multiple bruises. He will recover.

Thomas Hughes and Thomas Doyle, both injured, were taken to smoke and water, and were soon recovered.

The church stood at the junction of Everitt, Lowell and Lawrence streets, and was a notable type of the late Rev. W. E. Wolcott, the last having been pastor of the church 30 years.

Organ Destroyed

The great new organ of the church was entirely destroyed, being in the path of the flames.

The church seated 500 people. The Rev. Robert W. Boers, formerly of the Broadway Congregational church of Somerville, is the pastor.

The following buildings, Lawrence high school and the new F. M. G. A. building and on the streets to the rear were the residences of Postmaster Louis S. Cox and ex-City Clerk T. H. O'Hearn, which for a time were in danger, especially from the falling spire.

Only the four steel-reinforced walls of the church remain and the damage is estimated at \$30,000.

During the height of the fire the electric power was turned on in the high voltage wires and sections of the lines were nearly all down. The lines were also tied up for several hours.

KILLED AT THE THROTTLE

Engineer Lost His Life While on Duty

GREENFIELD, Feb. 8.—Leaning from his cab window to locate some trouble with his engine, Engineer George W. Sawyer was struck by a projecting beam on which mail sacks are hung at the North Hatfield station, sustaining injuries that later caused his death yesterday at the Greenfield hospital.

Sawyer was taking the regular afternoon express from Springfield to South Vernon, Vt., when the accident happened.

His fireman pulled him back into the cab and took the train to this town, where Sawyer was removed to the hospital, death resulting within a short time.

A widow and two children whose home is in this town, survive.

NEW YORK SUBWAY

Settlement of Situation Involving \$300,000 Worth of New Transit Service Goes Over Till Next Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Settlement of the subway situation, involving \$300,000 worth of new underground transit service for this city, goes over until next week.

Arguments on the injunction writ in regard to the right of control by the New York City transit system were concluded yesterday before the appellate division of the supreme court, which announced that it reserved decision with a stipulation that there could be no appeal to a higher court.

In the argument, it was expected Monday, that the dual plan, which will then be vacated, opponents to the dual plan cannot under the stipulation carry the case to the court of appeals, and that contracts may be approved for the dual plan.

A change in the personnel of the public service commission came with Edward E. McCall, the supreme court justice recently appointed by Gov. Sulzer took office as chairman, succeeding William R. Wilcox.

SEE US AND SAVE MONEY

BIGGEST BARGAINS IN LOWELL

—Every Day a Bargain Day—

WIELDING MONOPOLISTIC POWER

Government Begins its Third Anti-
Trust Move Against the United
Shoe Machinery Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—The federal government began its third anti-trust move against the United Shoe Machinery Co. in a suit filed here today charging the so-called trust with wielding a monopolistic power over certain trade factors to force the Keighley Company—a competitor—into an unlawful contract for the leasing sale and fixing the price of an "insect trimming machine."

The United States district court here was asked to terminate the contract under which the Keighley company gave the United company the exclusive right to lease to shoe manufacturers the insect trimming machine, the patent of which is held by the Keighley company.

The effect of the agreement is declared to be to "perpetuate and extend a monopoly of the shoe machinery industry in the United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey."

Following are the defendants to the suit:

United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston; Keighley Company, Inc., Vineland, N. J.; Sydney Whislo, Orleans, Mass.; Edward Hurd, Newton, Mass.; Charles Percy Keighley, William Bottomy Keighley and Charles Keighley, Vineland, N. J.

The government's petition is a severe arraignment of the trust's alleged unfair practices. The vigorous enforcement of its methods is declared to have driven practically all competitors from the shoe machinery industry giving the \$26,000,000 United company control of more than 90 per cent of the trade. The big corporation is described by the government as follows in the bill:

By misrepresentation and threats it deprives its competitors of their customers. It has threatened its competitors that it will use its enormous resources and powers to take away their customers. By threats it has prevented competing concerns from entering the business. It has given rebates to shoe manufacturers to induce them to use exclusively its machines. It has discontinued the sale to shoe manufacturers of all the most important ma-

ATTEMPT TO MURDER PRES. ARAUJO

Charges That Plot to Kill Salvador Executive Was the Work of Paid Assassins

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Charges that the recent attempted murder of President Araujo of Salvador was the work of paid assassins sent from Guatemala City, where the plot to kill the Salvador executive was alleged to have been hatched, were denied today by Angel Pena, Guatemalan consul at New Orleans.

Attempts to place the blame for this crime upon President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala came from his enemies in this city, declared Senor Pena. "Enemies in New Orleans of President Cabrera are working incessantly to do him harm."

Senator Pena declared entirely un-

founded rumors that President Cabrera was interested in plans to effect a change in the executive power of Salvador.

"I am sure the Washington government's action in despatching warships to Central American waters is not based upon any unsettled conditions in Guatemala," said Senator Pena.

From other sources close to the government of Salvador it was declared that for a month President Araujo had been warned that President Cabrera was planning action against Araujo's government. Relations between the two presidents have not been friendly for several months.

B. F. KEITH'S

He's In Again! Who?

BERT
FITZGIBBON
THE DAFFY DILLY

REISNER
& GORES
FIRST TIME HERE

LOURIE
& ALLEN
THOSE KIDS

Rush Ling Toy

CHINESE IMPERIAL MYSTIFIER IN A "NIGHT IN THE ORIENT"

Greatest Exhibition of Levitation and Optical Illusions ever produced in this country or abroad.

YANN SEE A Pretentious and Astounding \$10,000 Sensation. Don't Miss It!

A FORM DIVINE!

La DIODINE
THE POSING VENUS

The Acme of Art.

THEATRE

FEBRUARY 10th

GEORGE
RICHARDS
& CO.
PRESENT

"EASY MONEY"
A LAUGH EVERY SECOND

KIMBALL
& DONOVAN
BANJOISTS

JEAN WARD
THE SONG BIRD

The PLAYHOUSE

One Visit at This Theatre Will Make You a Constant Patron.

FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 10

THE DRAMA PLAYERS

PRESSENTING

"CAMILLE"

The Greatest of All French Plays.

One of Sarah Bernhardt's Favorites

PRICES 10 TO 50 CENTS.

Amusement
Centre of
Lowell.

MERRIMACK
SO. THEATRE

Where
Everybody
Goes.

NEXT WEEK

THE TEMPLE PLAYERS

PRESENTING

"NITA, THE GYPSY"

A New and Complete Musical Comedy

ARTHUR COLLIER

Novelty Banjoist

DYKE THOMAS

A Natural Comedian

THE
TEMPLE PLAYERS
IN
PICTURELAND

LATEST PHOTO PLAYS

That Are Good

DOLFE & SADIE LAVENO

"In An Artist's Studio"

NEW PROGRAM FOR THE SUNDAY CONCERTS TOMORROW

said, that in the future the pipes in the streets where block paving is to be laid, be carefully examined before the paving is put down.

Mr. Brown asked how much money Mr. Barrett would need for the proposed work.

Mr. Barrett said the construction of the proposed new pipe line will have to be provided for by loan. The regular work of the department must not be covered by a loan, but by the revenues of the water department.

Yesterday's Late Business

Business transacted by the municipal council yesterday afternoon, too late for our last edition, included the reading of the following letter by Mr. Cummings:

Dear Sir: In 1912 Complainant George H. Brown, without authority of law, purchased from the firm of Adams & Co. of Lowell, Mass., carpets, desk-sectional book case, curtains, and draperies, and in the event of the municipal council not wanting to retain them I am of the opinion that said firm or Adams & Co., should be notified to remove same from city hall immediately upon receipt of notice.

Very truly yours,

J. Joseph Hennessy,
City Solicitor.

Mr. Cummings moved that the Adams company be instructed to remove the furniture from the room formerly occupied by the commissioner of streets. It was so voted, Mr. Brown being opposed.

Michael A. Lee, business agent of the Carpenters Union, appeared to ask for an increase in pay for the carpenters employed by the city. He asked an increase of 25 cents a day and a reduction in the number of hours from 45 to 44 hours a week.

He asked that the carpenters in the employ of the city be put on the same footing with carpenters on the outside with regard to wages and hours. He said that the city, instead of leading in this matter, is behind.

Mr. Lee also bore a message from the trades and labor council to the effect that \$1660 of the city's money would help out a lot for the observance of Labor day.

A. W. Goodwin representing Painters Union also appeared to ask an increase for the painters employed by the city. He asked an increase commensurate with what painters elsewhere in the city receive.

Mr. Brown then said: "I am in favor of raising the pay of all city employees, and if you men don't get your increase then it is up to the commissioners of public property."

Mr. Cummings at once replied: "You know it is not up to any one man in this government to grant an increase in wages. It is not fair to put anything like that out. I cannot raise wages unless I get the appropriation." "Well, I'll vote to see that enough money is appropriated so they can get their raise," said Mr. Brown.

All invited. Elevator will run.

Lowell Opera House

"She曾道'd 'NHVO SARINE'

Commencing Monday, Feb. 10

Permanent Engagement of

THE LONERGAN PLAYERS

Direction, Lester Lonergan

FIRST WEEK

"A Woman's Way"

Grace George's Great Success

Matinees Daily Except Mondays

Prices: Matinees, 10c, 20c, 30c. Evenings, 20c, 30c, 50c

Seats on sale. Subscription list open

KASINO

Roller Skating, Afternoon and Eve's

Admission Free—Skating 25 Cents

PEOPLE'S CLUB

FREE COURSE

Illustrated Lecture, "Glimpses of Japan," by Mrs. Julia W. Stevens

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 8 P. M.

Roncalli Building, Merrimack and Bridge Streets

All invited. Elevator will run.

Avoid Impure Milk

for Infants and Invalids

Gef

HORLICK'S

It means the Original and Genuine

MALTED MILK

"Others are Imitations"

The Food-Drink for all Ages.

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.

For infants, invalids and growing children.

Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.

Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

More healthful than tea or coffee.

Agrees with the weakest digestion.

Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.

Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

More healthful than tea or coffee.

Agrees with the weakest digestion.

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SONS GIVE UP IN THE EDDY CASE

Abandon Fight for \$3,000,000

Left by Christian Science Founder

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—After two years of litigation the fight over the \$3,000,000 estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy was formally abandoned yesterday by her sons.

In place of the big estate left by the founder of Christian Science, the two men resigned themselves to be satisfied with one-tenth of the sum.

The bitter struggle which cost the whole question of the Christian Science faith into the courts and called upon the law to pass upon it as a religion, was closed yesterday when Mrs. Eddy's sons, George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., and his foster son, E. J. Foster Eddy of

Waterbury, Vt., agreed through their counsel to abide by an agreement made before Mrs. Eddy's death, by which between them they get less than \$300,000.

\$2,700,000 for Church

The Church of Christ, Scientist, will now become possessed of about \$2,700,000 left it by Mrs. Eddy two years ago. A statement given out by the trustees of the church yesterday specifically declared that the contestants of the will neither received, nor will receive, any money in connection with the disposal of the litigation.

The agreement between counsel pro-

vides that the sons shall surrender the immensely valuable rights in the renewal of Mrs. Eddy's copyrights for the sum of \$300,000.

All allegations in the sons' pleadings, reflecting upon Mrs. Eddy, or upon the religion of Christian Science, as founded and taught by her, or upon the integrity and good faith of her associates, counsel, and trustees, are to be expunged from the court records.

The victory for the Christian Science church over its founder's relatives is complete.

Five Trustees

The five trustees who will administer the immense sum which has thus been surrendered into their hands are Archibald McLellan, Allison V. Stewart, Adam H. Dickey, John V. Dittemore, and James A. Neal.

Last night they refused to make any statement in addition to that given officially from the Christian Science headquarters. The agreement for the final disposition of the Eddy fortune was made between former Attorney-General Herbert Parker of Boston, representing the sons, and Gen. Frank S. Street of Concord, N. H., representing the administrator of the church. The preliminary agreement was made Jan. 14 and was re-executed Jan. 26. It provides that there shall be judgments entered against the sons on all pending litigation.

Mr. Parker last night gave out a

statement, saying: "The stipulations, from the viewpoint of the heirs, finally and conclusively terminate all present litigation and preclude the possibility of further litigation or controversy by them with respect to the disposition of the estate of the late Mrs. Eddy."

Mutual Consent

The termination of this litigation has been brought about amicably and voluntarily, on the part of the heirs, and all parties have joined in mutual consent in the several courts."

Yesterday's agreement leaves Mrs. Eddy's own son, George W. Glover, with \$120,000 in cash and \$125,000 in trust from her estate and her adopted son, Ebenezer J. Foster Eddy, with \$15,000 cash.

The agreement ends sensational litigation which was being fought simultaneously in three courts, the superior court of Merrimack County, New Hampshire; the superior court of Massachusetts; and the district court of New Hampshire.

The only concession made to the sons that is apparent in the agreement, is that the trustees hold the \$175,000 fund for the benefit of the family of George W. Glover, shall not further claim that the rights of Glover and his family are forfeited by their action in the other court proceedings.

Entered by Agreement

The fight against the succession of her for the greater part of Mrs. Eddy's property to the Christian Science church was begun by her sons on two grounds.

Entered by an agreement made in 1893, prior to her death, that on consideration of the \$300,000 which was divided between them they would not contest the will, they could only appear in court as "intervenors" through actions to show that the will was contrary to law and that they should inherit from Mrs. Eddy as Dorey rendered illegate.

In this way the whole question of the right of Christian Science to be considered as a bona fide religion became involved.

Improvement of Machinery

The population statistics of the thirteenth census, like those of the two preceding censuses, have been tabulated by means of a punched-card system. Prior to the thirteenth census the punching machines, electrical card-sorting machines, and electrical tabulating machines required in connection with this method of tabulation were rented from private concerns. Those used at the thirteenth census, on the other hand, were devised by experts employed by the bureau, and were either constructed in the machine shop of the bureau or by outside concerns under contract. Thus the census bureau now owns its tabulating machinery. These machines have been greatly improved by the addition of new devices, which materially reduces the expense of tabulation.

As the result of the expenditures of the census bureau during the past few years for devising and constructing tabulating machinery, the bureau now has in its possession machines which can be used with little additional investment for future censuses. The present tabulating machines will, with little modification, prove adequate to the needs of the bureau for several censuses to come.

Attack on Religion

The above mentioned decision sent the case back to the superior court of New Hampshire for trial, and it was pending when yesterday's agreement was reached.

In Massachusetts the fight on the will was based on a direct attack on the religion of Christian Science itself, and for that reason the practical withdrawal of Mrs. Eddy's sons from their contention was last night a cause of wide rejoicing among the Christian Scientists of Boston.

The statement emanating from the Christian Science authorities yesterday, says:

"In 1909 George W. Glover and E. J. Foster (Eddy), son and adopted son of Mary Baker Eddy, made with their mother a family settlement whereby they received from her in cash and trust funds the sum of \$290,000 as full settlement of their share of her estate, and agreed with her that they never would contest her will or any other disposition of property she might make."

"Immediately upon the probating of their mother's will in January, 1911, however, the sons, notwithstanding the above agreement, began actions in the state and federal courts of New Hampshire claiming she was intestate and that they were entitled to her entire estate.

"They also appeared in the Massachusetts supreme court making the same claim. In all of these proceedings the sons also made direct attack upon the religion of which their mother was the founder, and upon the officials of her church. But in the stipulations just filed, they unconditional retract such charges and consent that the courts may enter judgment against them thereon."

Dracut School Board Met

At a meeting of the members of the Dracut school board the records and bills were read and approved. They showed that the expenses for December, 1912, were \$1424.40, and for January of this year, \$1301.98. The total expenditure for the year 1912 was \$21,820.88. The amount expended on the industrial school during the past year was \$1490.50.

A communication from the teachers asking for an increase in salary of \$100 a year was received and they were given leave to withdraw.

The board will ask the town for the appropriation of \$10,500 for the maintenance of the public schools for the present year.

DIED SUDDENLY

Mrs. Catherine Nutter Was Found Dead in Her Room in Middlesex Street Last Night

Mrs. Catherine Nutter, who made her home with Mrs. Clifford in the latter's boarding house at 169 Middlesex street, was found dead last night. At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Nutter went to her room and that was the last seen of her until her body was found at 8:30 o'clock in the evening.

Decedent is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Ellen Hardy and Mrs. Mary Tully, both of Derry, N. H., and a niece, Miss Catherine McGovern of this city. She was 35 years old.

Hearm Banks.

By Dr. True

We must trace sickness back to its source. We must ask the question, "Whence comes my sickness?"

My practice as a physician showed that nine-tenths of human sickness, from infancy to old age, comes from stomach or bowels being out of order.

Headache, tired feeling, nervous depression, weakness, spots before the eye, bad breath, sleeplessness, irritability, dizziness and many other signs of sickness stop if you treat the stomach and bowels right and get them into working order.

Look first to the stomach and bowels. Get them working right and health will be yours.

My prescription, known as Dr. True's Elixir, has done wonders for sick people, because it is the one remedy that you can rely on to set things right in the stomach and bowels.

Costs 35c, 50c and \$1.00 and is sold by all druggists, big or little, everywhere. Druggists, as a rule, are very honest. They do not try to substitute something else for Dr. True's Elixir, because they know its value. Many druggists use it for their own families, for children or grown people.

BASEMENT



Boys' Clothing

FINAL MARKDOWNS IN OVERCOATS
---AT THE TIME THE BOYS NEED THEM MOST.

Some 250 goo warm Overcoats, in styles that just strike the boys' ideas of "what 'n overcoat should be."

Every coat in our stock has been reduced in price, without thought of the cost.

RUSSIAN OVERCOATS—In brown and gray mixtures, with velvet or astrachan collars. Been selling at \$4.00 and \$4.50. Only, each.....\$2.59

RUSSIAN OVERCOATS—New models, from all wool Meltons and Kersseys, flannel lined, half belted styles. Worth \$5.00 and \$6.00. Only, each \$3.59

PALMER STREET

BIG HEAVY OVERCOATS—Single and double breasted; new style, with half belt, browns and grays. Sizes 11 to 18 years. Regular price \$5.00. Only each.....\$3.00

STYLISH COATS—With convertible collars, all wool cloths, in ulster lengths, usually sold at \$8.00 and \$10.00. Only, each.....\$5.00

BASEMENT

U. S. CENSUS BUREAU

Report of Director Durand to Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—One of the most important subjects discussed in the annual report of Director Durand of the bureau of the census, recently submitted to the secretary of commerce and labor, is that of the proposed quinquennial census of agriculture in 1915.

The thirteenth census act contains a provision that there shall be in 1915 and once every ten years thereafter a census of agriculture and live stock, acreage of farm land and of principal crops, etc.

Schedules Too Elaborate

One of the chief causes of the imperfection of the recent census of agriculture has been the great elaboration of the schedules. The agricultural schedule of 1910 was not much more detailed than that of 1900, yet it contained spaces for more than 500 different items regarding each farm. Many of the inquiries, of course, did not apply to the majority of farms, but their presence on the schedule nevertheless made it confusing and disconcerting to the enumerator and to the farmer. Among the inquiries were many which the average farmer could not be expected to answer except by the roughest sort of estimates. Either the public must get along without so much agricultural information, or a part of the information must be secured by other methods than that of general enumeration.

Improvement of Machinery

The population statistics of the thirteenth census, like those of the two preceding censuses, have been tabulated by means of a punched-card system. Prior to the thirteenth census the punching machines, electrical card-sorting machines, and electrical tabulating machines required in connection with this method of tabulation were rented from private concerns. Those used at the thirteenth census, on the other hand, were devised by experts employed by the bureau, and were either constructed in the machine shop of the bureau or by outside concerns under contract. Thus the census bureau now owns its tabulating machinery. These machines have been greatly improved by the addition of new devices, which materially reduces the expense of tabulation.

As the result of the expenditures of

the census bureau during the past few years for devising and constructing tabulating machinery, the bureau now has in its possession machines which can be used with little additional investment for future censuses. The present tabulating machines will, with little modification, prove adequate to the needs of the bureau for several censuses to come.

Furnishing of Statistics

One of the difficult questions confronting the bureau of the census is the extent to which census statistics shall be tabulated and published with reference to small areas. Naturally it is proper that more details should be published for the United States as a whole and for the states as units than for such areas as counties, villages, wards of cities, or still smaller areas.

The drawing of the line with respect to the amount of detail to be tabulated for small areas has for the most part been left by congress to the judgment of the director of census.

The suggestion has often been made that the census bureau should compile and publish detailed information, when desired, at the expense of the local governments or individuals desiring it. The director recommends an amendment to the law which would permit the employment of additional clerks for this purpose, provided the amount of salaries paid to such clerks, together with other expenses, should not exceed the amount received from sources outside for work performed.

New Census Building Needed

Since for many reasons the census office proper has not the advantages that could be secured in more modern and suitable quarters, there was some hesitation about retaining it during 1913, but after thoroughly canvassing the situation it was decided upon as the most advisable course, especially as the director offered to expend several thousand dollars in much-needed changes, specially designed to improve the sanitary condition of the building.

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BRANCH ST. LOUIS, A. C. F.

Held Installation of Officers at the Centralville Social Club Last Night—Entertainment Given

The installation of the recently elected officers of Branch St. Louis, A. C. F. took place last night at the Centralville Social Club in Lakewood Avenue, J. N. Gregoire acted as installing officer and those ushered into office were the following:

President, Alphonse Dalphond; first vice president, Henri Poirier; second vice president, Desire Emont; secretary-treasurer, J. Arsene Trudel; marshals, Ulric Brunelle and Albert Martotte; trustees, Armand Trudeau, Virgile Levy and Donat Paquette; and representative to the executive council, Godfray Caron.

At the close of the business meeting a very interesting program was given, which included remarks by several of the officers, and musical numbers. Refreshments were also served and a general gathering spent a very enjoyable evening.

Roosevelt Libel Case

MARQUETTE, Mich., Feb. 8.—While the libel case of Col. Theodore Roosevelt against George A. Newell, editor of the Ishpeming "Iron Ore," is on the calendar for the February term of the Marquette county circuit court, it was said here yesterday that the case probably would be put over until May. The February term opens Monday next.

Also it is said the case could not be reached on the calendar for at least a week after the opening of court, as the first few days will be devoted to criminal business.

The Roosevelt-Newell case in the circuit court is a civil proceeding for damages. The criminal case of the same nature is a justice court action and is still pending in the lower court.

THE itching, burning, suffering and loss of sleep of eczemas, rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp are at once relieved and permanent skin health restored in most cases by warm baths with

Cuticura Soap

followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment when all else fails. To know this and not to send postal immediately for Free Samples and 32-p. Skin Book is to fail in your duty to yourself and family.

Address "Cuticura," Dept. 16, Boston. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Depots in all world centers.

UP TO THE GRAND JURY MAN INSTANTLY KILLED

"Big Bill's" Charges to be Investigated

Was Run Over by Train at Exeter, N. H.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Suffolk county grand jury will investigate on Monday "Big Bill" Kellher's statement that he saw a copy of the minutes of the Suffolk county grand jury proceedings several months before he was indicted by the federal grand jury.

It was reported at the courthouse yesterday that the grand jury might extend the investigation to cover all of the charges, including bribery and jury fixing, contained in Kellher's confession.

District Attorney Pelletier requested the investigation yesterday. It will be John Bac proceeding.

Several summonses have been sent to persons connected with the Boston Post, which has been printing Kellher's confession, which it secured exclusively.

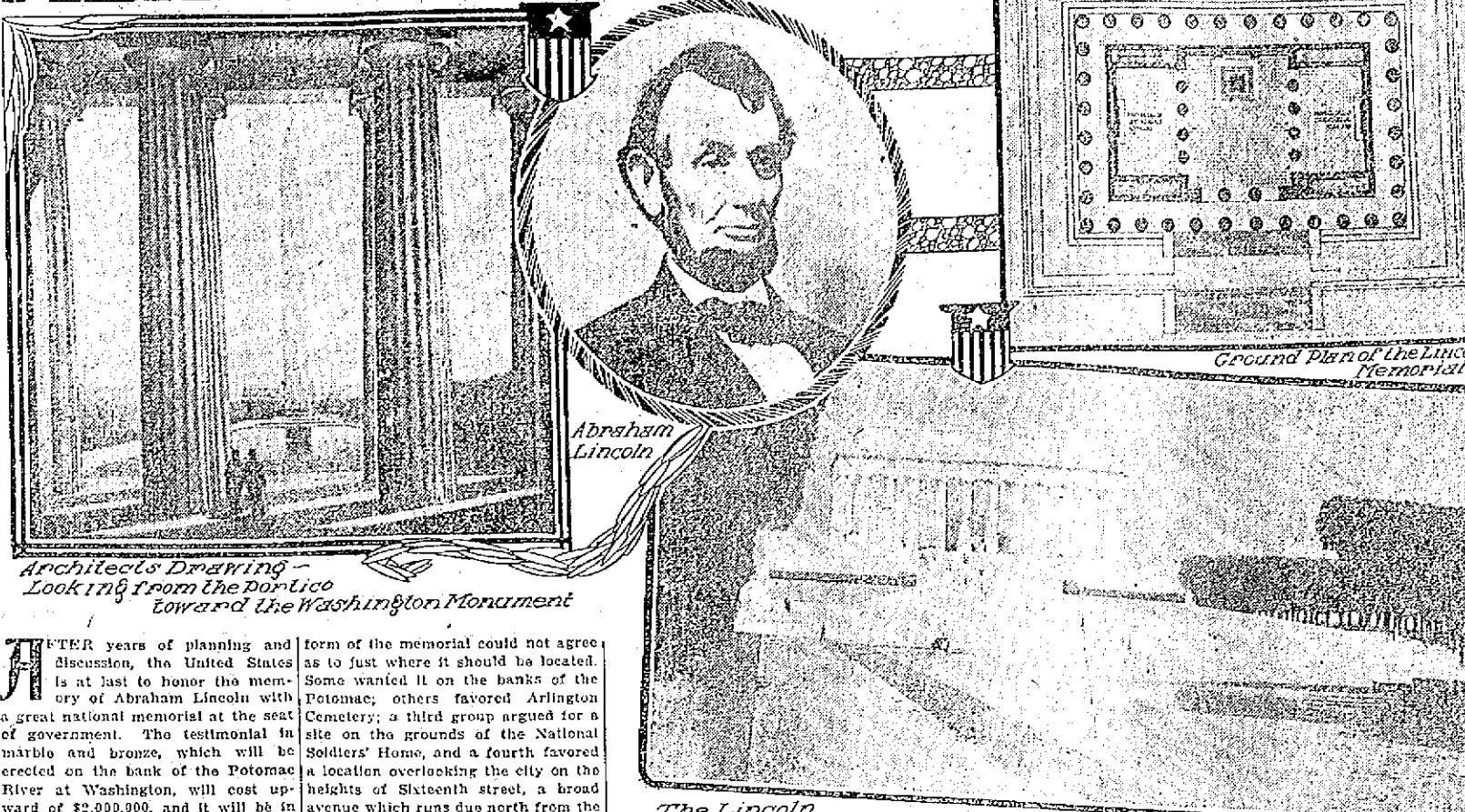
It is probable that the grand jury will ask to hear Kellher's statement and that he will be requested to appear before that body.

Kellher stated in his confession that he saw a copy of the Suffolk county grand jury proceedings the night he returned to Boston to await the action of the federal authorities.

Kellher stated that the copy was in the hands of Attorney Daniel H. Coakley, who afterward was retained by him as counsel. The copy, he said, showed that Coakley had not charged Kellher with knowing that Coleman was taking money from the bank. Kellher says that this was a great service to him. It convinced him that the government might not have a case against him.

When asked about Kellher's statement, District Attorney Pelletier said that United States District Attorney Asa P. French had given a copy of the grand jury proceedings to Attorney Coakley. Mr. French said that he did not give out the copy mentioned in Kellher's statement.

A NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN



Architect's Drawing
Looking from the portico
toward the Washington Monument

After years of planning and discussion, the United States is at last to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln with a national memorial at the seat of government. The testimonial in marble and bronze, which will be erected on the bank of the Potomac River at Washington, will cost upward of \$2,000,000, and it will be in every way a fitting tribute to that martyr President who was so largely responsible for the preservation of the Union. It will, of course, inevitably be several years ere this Memorial can be completed, but perhaps it will be ready for dedication on the fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln's death.

The slow pace at which the project for a Lincoln Memorial at the capital has moved forward, until recently, may be attributed in great measure to the difficulty of reaching an agreement as to what form the memorial should take. Legislators, public officials and public-spirited citizens were unanimous in the opinion that some enduring tribute should be provided, but there has been wide divergence of opinion as to what form the testimonial should take. Perhaps a majority of all the interested persons whose judgment has been consulted have been in favor of a monumental structure of some kind at the national capital but a considerable contingent argued for a Memorial Bridge spanning the Potomac River and connecting the city of Washington with Arlington, our greatest national cemetery. Another influential coterie have stood out for a memorial boulevard or highway, some eighty miles in length connecting the seat of government with Gettysburg, our most important Civil War battlefield.

And there have been wheels within wheels as it were, because even the persons who were of one mind on the

The Lincoln National Memorial as it will appear when completed

form of the memorial could not agree as to just where it should be located. Some wanted it on the banks of the Potomac; others favored Arlington Cemetery; a third group argued for a site on the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home, and a fourth favored a location overlooking the city on the heights of Sixteenth street, a broad avenue which runs due north from the White House. There were even some adherents of a proposal for placing the memorial at the site of old Fort Stevens, a Civil War defense located five miles from Washington and which has had its fame perpetuated because Lincoln was here under fire during the raid by General Early in July, 1864.

From such a mass of claims and counter-claims, diversity of opinion and range of artistic ideals there has finally come forth the project which promises to at last provide the nation with a Lincoln Memorial of which it may well be proud. It was just about two years ago, or February 3, 1911, to be exact, that Congress created a commission to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission to procure and determine upon a location, plan and design for a memorial in the city of Washington to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The new Lincoln Memorial Commission had no sooner gotten down to work and realized the difficult problem that confronted it than it called upon the Commission of Fine Arts for expert advice as to the best location for the Memorial. The Fine Arts body devoted four months of close and careful study to all phases of the question and then unanimously recommended that Potomac Park be chosen as the site of the new structure. Potomac Park, it may be explained, is a newly created waterside park that occupies all the most attractive portion of the waterfront on the Potomac River at Washington.

When it came to securing a design for the Lincoln Memorial—the Memorial that is evidently to "come true" at last—the Commission engaged the services of Mr. Henry Bacon and Mr. John Russell Pope, the well-known architects of New York. Each of these experts, in due course, prepared several complete designs including perspectives, plans and models and the outcome of this competition was that the Commission chose Mr. Bacon to prepare the final design for the Lincoln Memorial—the design that should be submitted to Congress for its approval.

That the design which was finally accepted is an admirable one may be surmised from the fact that the members of the Commission were unanimous in accepting it and in recommending that Congress approve the construction of the Memorial in accordance with these plans. Architect Bacon was, from the outset, impressed with the possibilities of Potomac Park—a site comparatively isolated in the midst of a large area of undeveloped land—and he has worked out his idea that a monumental structure standing in such a broad plain, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, will be as widely seen and appear quite as impressive as though it were located on a hilltop. As seen from the hills on either side of the river

the new Lincoln Memorial is bound to appear impressive in the highest degree.

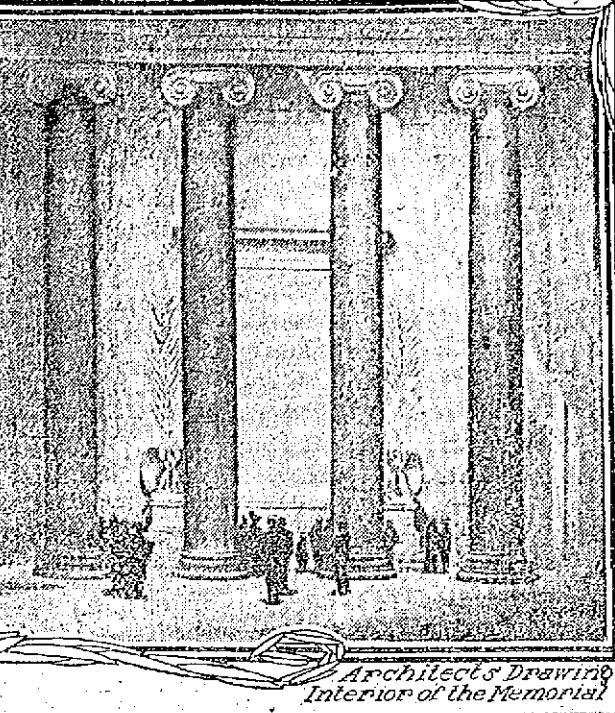
The effectiveness of this tribute to a national hero will be further enhanced by the circumstances that it will almost inevitably be viewed in association with the Washington National Monument and the dome of the U. S. Capitol, with both of which it will be in direct line. Thus on the great axis, planned over a century ago, we will have at one end the Capitol which is the monument of the government. To the west, over a mile distant from the Capitol is the monument to Washington, the foremost of the founders of the government. And now on the same axis, still farther to the west and upward of a mile from the Washington Monument we will have a monument to the man who saved the government, the three forming one complete and harmonious testimony of a nation's gratitude.

From the very beginning of his study of the subject, Architect Bacon believed that this Memorial to Abraham Lincoln should embody four main features and he has worked along this line in evolving his successful design. The four features to be thus given emphasis comprise, respectively, a statue of the man; a memorial of his Gettysburg speech; a memorial of his second inaugural address; and a symbol of the union of the United States which he stated it was his paramount object to save.

In accordance with this policy a statue of Lincoln—the design of which has not yet been formulated—will occupy a position in the central hall of the Memorial structure and in order to emphasize its significance and leave the visitor alone with it no other object than the statue will be permitted in this room. On either side of the central space will be smaller halls each containing a memorial—one of the Gettysburg speech and the other of the second inaugural address. These speeches will be reproduced in bronze letters on massive monumental tablets. Surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials of the man is planned a colonnade, forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing one of the States—thirty-six in all—in existence at the time of Lincoln's death, while on the walls above the colonnade, and supported at intervals by eagles, will be forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each of our present States.

That the Lincoln Memorial may have its proper setting the ground comprising the site will be raised, by means of terraces, to a level 45 feet higher than the surrounding area.

There will be, first of all, a circular terrace one thousand feet in diameter



Architect's Drawing
Interior of the Memorial

and eleven feet in height on the outer edge of which will be planted four concentric rows of trees leaving a plateau in the center 765 feet in diameter—that is greater than the length of the U. S. Capitol. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, will rise an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall 14 feet high, 356 feet long and 186 feet wide. On this rectangular space, in turn, will rise the marble memorial, but there need be no fear for its stability on this made mound, for all the foundations of the steps, terraces and the memorial proper will rest on concrete piling which will extend down to solid rock.

The platform of the memorial under the columns already mentioned, will be 204 feet in length and 184 feet in width. The colonnade, referred to above will be 188 feet long and 118 feet wide and the individual columns will each be 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at the base. From this statement of dimensions it may be surmised that the whole effect of this gleaming white pile will be massive as well as imposing. The total height of the structure above the finished grade at the base of the terrace will be 99 feet. The colonnade entrance to the Memorial Hall is to be equipped with sliding bronze grilles filled with plate glass. Ordinarily, in pleasant weather these sliding doors will be rolled back into space provided in the walls, thus opening the whole interior to the air and sunlight, but at night they will be closed for the protection of the Memorial and this same course can be followed in inclement weather, with every assurance that ample light will be admitted to the interior through the extensive glass surfaces. The central hall, where the statue will stand is to be 70 feet in length by 60 feet in width and 60 feet in height. Each of the halls on either side, where will be placed the great tablets bearing Lincoln's most famous speeches, will be 57 feet in length, 37 feet in width and 60 feet in height. Each of these side halls is separated from the central hall and partially screened by means

of a row of Ionic columns, each 50 feet high.

As planned this Memorial will easily cost every penny of the \$2,000,000 which Congress proposes to expend upon it. The architect after consulting with experienced monumental contractors, figures that the monument proper can be constructed for the sum of \$1,775,000. But this does not allow anything for the statue of Lincoln, the bronze memorials of his two speeches or the architect's commission. These incidental will easily require all the balance of \$225,000. And this makes no provision for the landscape gardening around the Memorial including a lagoon and steps leading from the Memorial down to this waterway. However, there is no disposition to dispense with the lagoon which will be worth all it costs as an adjunct to the artistic environment of the Memorial. Indeed, it has become quite the prevailing fashion to provide an artificial waterway extending in front of a monumental structure and serving as a mirror to reflect its outlines. How much such a basin can add to the beauty of an ensemble is attested by the McKinley Memorial at Canton, Ohio, which was created on that plan.

Now that both the Senate and House of Representatives have approved the report and recommendations of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, appropriations for the actual work will be made by Congress from time to time under the usual "continuing contract" plan, and at last we shall see a fulfillment of the long-delayed and long-neglected duty—a duty that has been on the public mind ever since the year 1869, at which early date Congress incorporated the "Lincoln Monument Association," of which the Treasurer of the United States was made Treasurer, but of which nothing ever came. As Senator Root says, "It is not tolerable that the remaining survivors of the generation that knew Lincoln should pass away and leave no memorial of their reverence and love for him in the city which was the scene of his service and sacrifice."

SAIN'T VALENTINE'S DAY PAST AND PRESENT



The Celluloid and Satin Valentine of Ten Years Ago

FEBRUARY 14th is Valentine's Day—a day on which love missives are exchanged between friends and between loved ones. This custom is founded and sustained by a sentiment which is as natural as it is beautiful. The majority of the authorities on the subject of its origin agree that the connection of the customs of Valentine's Day with the saint by that name is purely accidental, as in the legends of the different saints of that name recorded in the Acts of the Apostles no trace of the practice peculiar to the fourteenth of February is found. It has been suggested by a well-known antiquarian that the custom may have descended to us from the ancient Romans who during the Lupercalia celebrated in the month of February were accustomed among other things to put the names of young women into a box from which they were drawn by men as chance directed and carried off into slavery by these young Roman dandies. The Christian clergy finding it difficult or practically impossible to extirpate this pagan practice gave it at least a religious aspect by substituting the names of particular saints for those of the women, and it is still more or less a custom of the Church in Europe to select either St. Valentine's Day or some other a patron saint for the year who is termed a valentine. Other historians say that the custom prevailed in Scotland and England. It was a particularly picturesque custom in Scotland, where it

undoubtedly the primitive form of religion in northwestern Europe as elsewhere, and that it sprung from a recognition of the peculiarity of that season, hence Baile's Dictionary gives the following explanation of the day: "About this time of the year the birds choose their mates, and probably hence came the custom of young men and maidens choosing valentines or special loving friends on that day."

Even the etymologists have been consulted on the subject and the result of their special studies is curious to say the least. One of them points out that the letters V and G were frequently interchangeable in popular speech, and as a notable instance produces the words "gallant" and "valiant" which both spring from the Latin *valens*. He then explains that the Norman word *galant*, a lover of the fair sex, or what in these slangy days might be called a "masher," was frequently written and pronounced "valantan" or "valentine," and from this premise he concludes that by a natural confusion of names Bishop Valentine was established as the patron saint of sweethearts and lovers although he has no real connection with that class of beings. This is an interesting explanation but hardly a satisfactory one as St. Valentine's Day or some other a patron saint for the year who is termed a valentine. Other historians say that the custom of choosing valentines is a man who had little to do with the affairs of lovers. The other Valentine

known in history was a bishop who healed the son of Craton, the rhetorician, and who a few months later met his death in the most courageous fashion imaginable—being stoned to death by a fish bone.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century Valentine Day customs were at their height and the love missives sent out were of such a tender nature that the Church in the person of St. Francis de Sales attempted to reform the customs by forbidding the exchange of love missives between boys and girls, but in the end the young men and maidens triumphed and the custom continued. In France during the same period there was a similar ceremony. There young people of both sexes had their names written on slips of paper and put into receptacles. Drawings took place in which each sex could secure a partner from the other. It was customary for the sentimental bond set up by the selection to make to endure for one year and no longer unless sooner terminated by the marriage or death of the parties. During the year each stood to the other in the relation of Cavalier and Lady of Beauty, the knight being bound to honor and defend the fair one whose name he drew, for twelve months at least. For this she repaid him in smiles and silk favors, when silk was obtainable. This same custom prevailed in Scotland and England. It was a particularly picturesque custom in Scotland, where it

seems the young man became a sort of mediaeval knight of romance to his lady love.

In Hertfordshire two hundred years ago it was a St. Valentine's Day custom among the poor and middle classes for the children to assemble in one part of the town and then go to the home of the chief personage of the town and sing under his window. The favored one would then throw them wreaths of ribbons and true lovers' knots with which to adorn themselves. Two or three of the girls then selected the youngest among them (generally a boy) whom they decked up with the wreaths. Placing him at the head of the line they marched around the town in great glee singing:

"Good morrow to you Valentine,
Curl your hair as I do mine—
Tie before and 'ee behind.
Good morrow to you St. Valentine."

This they repeated again and again as they passed under the windows. Few of the inhabitants refused to throw them the pennies they expected to help buy sweets for the feast they held at the close of the day.

Another English custom of St. Valentine's Day was for a young man to pin a bay leaf to each corner of his pillow and one in the centre. He was then supposed to dream that he would marry his sweetheart inside of a year, to make sure that the dream would come true he boiled an egg, took out the yolk and filled it with salt and ate it, shell and all, just before he retired. He would speak to no one nor would he drink water until morning. Such a diet is likely to bring dreams of a most indescribable nature and an attack of burning thirst and acute indigestion as well. It seems superfluous to add that this custom has fallen into disuse. In Leicestershire round buns filled with currants and caraway were eaten by the inhabitants on February 14th, and were known as Valentine buns. In Southern England it was the custom as late as the seventeenth century for persons to leave presents on the doorsteps and after shaking the knocker violently to run away and leave the recipient to guess from whom it came. A few years ago in the country districts and even at the



Embossed satin with tinseled lettering—Candy Heart at top

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the comic valentines was at its height, but it has steadily declined and at present few of these are sent out.

The lace paper valentine with its Cupids and sentimental verses is still popular, and hundreds of people are engaged in manufacturing these articles. Ten years ago the satin valentine with celluloid trimmings was in vogue. These were really very pretty with their satin puffing and fancy cut celluloid trimmings. There was usually a hand painted scene in the centre with the words "With my love" just beneath it.

The picture post-card craze is responsible for a number of pretty valentine cards. One of the novelties is a double or return card. On each card there is a large red heart held up by golden Cupids. On one heart is the embossed head of a woman and on the other that of a man. Underneath each are the words "Your image is indelibly stamped upon my heart." If a lady receives this card she is supposed to return the one which bears the face of the man to this sender as an evidence that their love is mutual.

The valentine of the present day sometimes consists of candy put up in boxes appropriate to the day. This year the special offerings in this line are heart-shaped boxes covered with roses, the flower which means true love. Heart-shaped boxes made of fancy white paper with a dainty china Cupid sitting on the cover is one of the newest. One especially handsome box has a beautiful doll dressed in Empire costume standing on the lid. The doll holds a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley in each hand. The arms are outstretched as if offering the recipient the posies. These boxes are filled with heart-shaped candies. Bouquets of flowers, too, are used as valentines, and in these roses and lilies-of-the-valley predominate.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

THE FREE MAIL PRIVILEGE

In an address by Assistant Postmaster-General James J. Britt before the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters of the first class recently, he touched upon the free mail privilege as permitted in this country and in some of its allies.

Free mail may be broadly classed under three heads: congressional frank mail, official penalty mail, and personal free mail.

By congressional frank mail is meant all letters, speeches, public documents, and other matter which may be lawfully mailed free of postage by the vice-president, senators, representatives, delegates, and resident Philippine commissioners, and public documents mailed without postage by the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives.

Official penalty mail embraces matter mailed postage free by the officers of the executive, judicial, and independent establishments of government.

Personal free mail is matter which congress has authorized private persons, either in consideration of valuable public service or in pursuance of an established public policy, to send through the mails free of postage.

In 1912, the loss to the postal revenues on free legislative and official mail, free registration, free newspapers and periodicals, and other personal free mail, was twenty million dollars.

Abuses of the free mail privilege are now relatively few compared with times in the past, particularly after the Civil war, when the abuse was so great that the privilege was withdrawn. Present abuses are confined chiefly to the legislative branch of the government not because of conscious breaches of the law on the part of senators and representatives, but because of the broad interpretation given to the term "official business." The loose interpretation of this term is illustrated in the case of senators and representatives who, when candidates for re-election, frequently send broadcast letters touching upon some public question in which they have been interested, and in support of their candidacy. This correspondence is not, strictly speaking, frankable as the greater part of it has a private and personal purpose.

The greatest irregularity of the franking system, however, is within the law. This is the privilege enjoyed by senators and representatives, of having copies of the speeches, documents, and other matters reprinted from the Congressional Record, sent in envelopes obtained from the public printer, at public expense, and sent free through the mails. It is in this practice that postal revenues suffer most heavily. It also gives an unfair advantage to legislators who, when they run for re-election, can send thousands of circulars to their constituents while their opponents, private citizens, must pay the regular postage. All these privileges come out of the public treasury and as office seeking is a private enterprise the public ought not be made to bear the expenses of anybody's campaign.

If the postal system is to be established on a paying basis, one of the first considerations must be more just and definite legislation governing the free mailing privilege which, as it now stands, is unfair and unscientific.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

The police investigation started by the revelations of the Becker trial in New York are still going on and events show that such an investigation is badly needed there. District Attorney Whitman has secured the confession of a patrolman who accuses a captain of sharing his profits for the protection of a disorderly resort. The captain in turn confesses and implicates an inspector. Now Commissioner Waldo has suspended all three and is making an investigation, which, however, does not satisfy the district attorney who wants to investigate on his own account.

LED HUSBAND TO DEATH

Woman Confesses That She Planned Murder

WEBB CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Edith Gillmore confessed to the police yesterday that she and James Lynn of Galena, Ill., murdered her husband here last Thursday night. Both are under arrest charged with first degree murder. Mrs. Gillmore declared that cruelty inflicted by her husband during 22 years of married life had become unbearable. She said she and Lynn planned the murder at Miami, Okla., last summer.

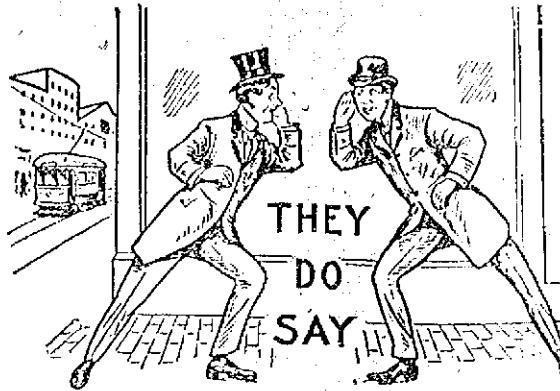
Thursday night, she said, she invited her husband to take her to a moving picture show. On the way she asked him to take a short cut up an alley. In the alley, she said, Lynn fired the shot that killed her husband.

Gillmore staggered and cried: "My God, honey, I'm killed."

After shooting Gillmore, she said,

Lynn took the gun and beat him over the head.

Rightly or wrongly New York has been stood before the public as a city of grit, sharp, bold, it may, and at times of dishonesty. The only cue



Tell the mills of Lowell are doing good business.

That all this talk about the Knob automobile will end in smoke.

That we may possibly have a good crop after all.

That the people of the Highlands want a public park and are bound to have it in time.

That some men play politics at the city's expense 365 days of the year and 365 in leap years.

That the case of the famous Johnnie Moore will be decided before the court.

That the most important meeting of years will be held by Lowell Council Knights of Columbus, tomorrow afternoon.

That Lowell friends and admirers of Joseph Patrick Tumulty, President Wilson's private secretary, allow that his new job will place him in the light of day.

That business is reported as just encouraging for the year among the Ayer city factories.

That Hon. William H. Henchey, the "boy mayor" of Woburn will come to Lowell for the big parade on March 29.

That Frank Beard's proposed hotel-vaude along the Merrimack river is the topic of much comment in this city.

That in the death of Francis S. Bigler this week, St. Joseph's parish lost one of its most valuable members.

That a certain official at city hall is classed as the perpetual mourner, for he attends as many as three and four funerals a week, as the city hall dictates.

That Pound Keeper Orville Peabody's expenses last year did not increase, as the auditor's annual report shows that the regular pound keeper allowed 500 dollars to keep his department going for 12 long months.

Though the adoption of such a bill would probably result in much greater abuse, it serves to call attention to the fact that the law is practically powerless in the case of the habitual drunkard. Our police court records show that offending parties are checked only temporarily by a sentence to jail, and fall again and again into their old habits reappearing before the court at regular intervals. The greatest danger in the excessive use of intoxicating liquors is the weakening of the will power. The best resolutions of the confirmed drunkard come to naught, and it must be disheartening to a judge to be constrained to impose sentence continually on creatures that seem rather to suffer from a disease than a propensity to crime. The bill is one that will undoubtedly be widely discussed and that even though defeated will direct attention to the necessity of taking hold of the drunkard before his will power is lost and gradually restoring his self-control.

HOLD JUDGE PICKMAN

Should Judge Pickman carry out his determination to retire from the park commission that board would lose a most disinterested and enthusiastic worker and the city an official whose gratuitous services in the park board have been worth a great deal. The judge is an ardent lover of parks and beautiful scenery. He is greatly devoted to the park system of Lowell, its expansion, development and beautification. Often in the early summer mornings he has visited the summit of Fort Hill park or some of the other parks, admiring their beauty and planning how to make improvements. If there is any feasible way of inducing Judge Pickman to remain, it should certainly be adopted by the municipal council inasmuch as it would be practically impossible to find a man so deeply devoted to the work of developing public parks and at the same time experienced as is Judge Pickman.

If Shedd park is to be developed in the near future, it would be well to have Judge Pickman on the board that would supervise the work. In this respect his services would be invaluable to the city. There will be no crookedness in connection with the department while Judge Pickman is a member of the commission.

THE POET TENNYSON

Discussed by Miss Knott at Women's Club

Miss Laura A. Knott held her class for the study of Tennyson yesterday afternoon in Middlesex hall, Middlesex Women's club, and her discussion was most interesting and instructive. The introductory lecture to this series of classes was held a short time ago.

In the course of the class, Miss Knott went into detail concerning the various poems of Tennyson, his motives and fancies, showing the particulars of construction and beauties of thought of the author. Among the works which she quoted and used as examples were the "Melodies," "Ulysses," "The Lotus Eaters," "Lady Shallot," and many others; and her words were most instructive when she contrasted one mood with another in the writings of the man.

The weak points of the poems as well as the good qualities were the topics of the study and in the course of the class she told how some critics have accused Tennyson of affectation of emotions and by example gave instances of this. Tennyson, said the lecturer, was an English poet throughout and wrote with no success in other lands; he was at heart an aristocrat and was never induced to enter the fight for the uplift of the lower classes. His humor, his war poems, "The Revenge," were all the subject of the study by this interesting class and the article of yesterday was most instructive and thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

To Have Smooth, White, Soft Skin All Winter

(From The Woman Beautiful) Does your skin chap or roughen easily in the winter? Let me tell you a quick, easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth and soft the winter long. Just get an ounce of ordinary mercurized wax at a little drug store and a little before bed time you would cold cream. Upon arising remove the coating with suds water. The wax through some peculiar attribute, gets off the tough, discolored, blistered skin. It is worn out cuticle, etc., off just like the dead scales of a fish. Mercurized wax simply hastens Nature's work. Used as required, it keeps the face constantly free from devitalized scurf and only the healthy complexion skin remains. Its best treatment for weathered aged, mucky, freckled, pimpled and unbeautiful complexions.

Some skins wrinkle easily in winter. An excellent remedy in a jarless was a lotion made by dissolving 1/2 powdered salicin in 1/2 pint of water. This will quickly eradicate every line.

DANDELION

TABLETS AND PILLS

A Miracle as a Blood Purifier

gives thousands who have used them. A positive cure for Rheumatism, Constitution and Four Breath. Best remedy for Jaundice and Skin Disease. Eliminates all poisons from the system without gripping. Purely vegetable and guaranteed under Pure Food and Drug Law. Free samples on request to SCHENCK CHEMICAL CO., 54 Franklin street, New York, 25 cents a box at

HALL & LYON CO., 67-69 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

ALLAN LINE Boston to Glasgow ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE (Gentlemen Second)

SICILIAN FEB. 13
SCOTSMAN FEB. 27
ROMAN MAR. 13

NO CATTLE CARRIED Rate, Glasgow or Derry, \$45.00 up. Third Class, Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool, \$30.25.

DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St.

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131 MARKET ST. TELEPHONE CONNECTION 79-2

FURNITURE DEALER. UNDERTAKER. FUNERAL DIRECTOR

SENTENCED WOMAN ILL MYSTERIOUS RAPPINGS

She Suffered From Knife Wound for Days

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Elizabeth Holmes, colored, of Piedmont street, weakened from loss of blood and hardly able to stand up in the courtroom before Judge Ely yesterday, allowed herself to be sentenced to 20 days at Deer Island before she informed a matron that she was suffering from a deep knife wound in her left side.

Suspend Sentence

The woman's sentence was suspended when Dr. William Dunn gave the facts to Judge Ely, and she was turned to the City Hospital, where she is now on the dangerous list. Bruce Hudlin, 27, whose name she gave to the court as the man who had assaulted her when arrested last night by Sergeant Irwin of Station 6, charged with assaulting her with a knife on Acorn street, in the South End, on Tuesday night.

The woman was arrested Tuesday night, charged with the house, and was sent to the house of detention on Somerset street, soon after her arrest. Although suffering intense pain and bleeding profusely from the cut, she lay in the cell all night without medical attendance.

Silent on Wound

She appeared at court, but made no statement that she had been assaulted, and Judge Ely, after hearing the witness, sentenced her.

It was shortly before noon that Dr. Dunn, when told by the matron, made an examination to find out if she was telling the truth, and when she was taken back to the courtroom the woman almost collapsed.

The police say the woman did not mention the assault when she was booked and she gave the name of Annie Anderson. The officials at the House of Detention also say she showed no signs of having been injured and it was not until after she had been sentenced did they know it.

THROWN OVER BRIDGE

Boy Says He Was Beaten and Robbed

BOSTON, Feb. 8—The police are investigating the story told by Charles E. Voter, a 16-year-old messenger boy living at 132 Emerson street South Boston who is at Grace hospital, to the effect that he was beaten and robbed and thrown over the Cove street bridge by two thugs at 11:30 Thursday night.

According to his story the Voter boy was walking over the bridge when he noticed that he was followed by two young men who came up to him and asked him for money. He told them he did not have any and they said he was 100.

They then robbed him of \$2 and, picking him up, dropped him over the ledge to the snow below, where he lay for some time until he was able to crawl to a nearby express office.

The surgeons at Grace hospital were notified and Voter was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had a broken nose and a cut eye. He is still at the hospital.

UPSET STOMACH AND INDIGESTION.

Heartburn, Gas, Sourness or Dyspepsia Ended in Five Minutes With "Papa's Diapepsin."

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of indigested food, no dizziness, bleating, foul breath or headache.

Papa's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless.

Millions of men and women eat their favorite foods without fear—they know now it is needless to have a bad stomach.

Please, for your sake, get a large fifty cent case of Papa's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable-life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. It should be kept handy, should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night it is there to give the quickest, surest relief known.

LOWELL WOMAN SANG

At Burns Anniversary in Worcester

WORCESTER, Feb. 8—Scotch residents of Worcester and vicinity, to the number of several hundred gathered in McNamee's hall last night to observe the 14th anniversary of the birth of "Bob" Burns, their favorite poet.

The program, planned by members of Clan Scott, O. S. C., consisted of a musical and literary entertainment and a concert and ball.

The entertainment was given by Mrs. N. S. Roberts of Lowell, contralto; Miss Jean Sherburne of Boston, soprano; Miss Agnes Hyde of Weymouth, Scotch impersonator; Miss Edna Boyd and Miss Eva White of Boston, dancers; William Fullerton of New York, comedian.

After the entertainment the floor was picked for dancing, with Alexander Mason as floor director. The reception committee included Chief James Dickson, Past Chief James Sellars, Past Chief W. L. Buchanan, Past Chief James Donald Macaskill and John McIntosh Bruce.

The general committee in charge was made up of Robert Whyte, chairman, Walter McConnell, James Sellars, W. L. Buchanan, James Dickson, Robert E. Pratt, Archie Eys, Alexander Mason, Donald Macaskill and John McIntosh Bruce.

The general committee in charge was made up of Robert Whyte, chairman, Walter McConnell, James Sellars, W. L. Buchanan, James Dickson, Robert E. Pratt, Archie Eys, Alexander Mason, Donald Macaskill and John McIntosh Bruce.

During the early part of the fire Chief Mullin ordered the trolley wires on Summer street cut so that the firemen could raise the large ladders.

There was a heavy smoke and water damage on the first and second floors. The fourth floor was also badly damaged. The entire loss to the firms and building is estimated at about \$3000.

When you feel discouraged, tired, worried or despondent, it is a sure sign you need MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS.

They renew the normal vigor and make life worth living. Be sure and ask for Mott's Nerverine Pills. Price \$1.00

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Akron, Cleveland, Ohio

For sale by Fall & Burdshaw.

Porters as Firemen

The year of the building adjoins that of the Jordan Marsh company and the porters and night watchmen of that firm worked several lines of

PUTNAM & SON COMPANY

166 CENTRAL STREET

Men's Fine Summer and Winter Weight PAJAMAS

\$1.50 and \$2.00 qualities for

\$1.15

Here is the handsomest lot of pajamas that we ever have shown. Made in the most perfect manner from fine mercerized fabrics and woven madras.

Also in damask flannel, finished with white silk frogs. This attractive lot of pajamas for virtually half price,

\$1.15

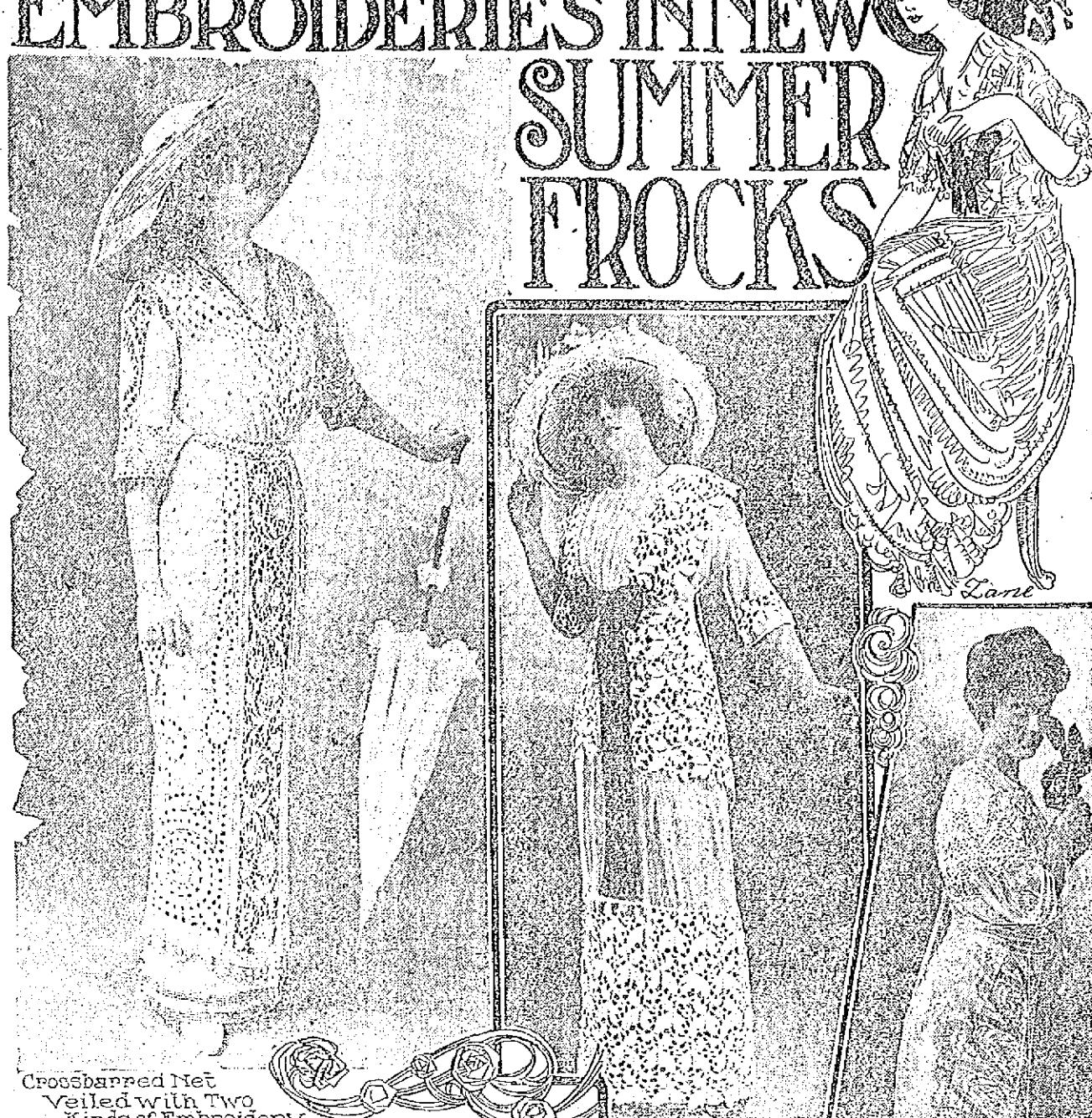
New Spring Patterns NEGLIGE SHIRTS

LATEST DESIGNS
IN WOMEN'S WEAR

THE SUN FASHION PAGE

FEMININE HINTS AND NOVELTIES

HOW PARIS IS USING EMBROIDERIES IN NEW SUMMER FROCKS



Crossbarred Net
Veiled with Two
Kinds of Embroidery

Flouncings Used in Tiers and As Draperies -- All-overs Form Deep, Sleeved Yokes -- Ecru Batiste Embroidered in White a Distinguished Material -- New Zigzag and Striped Weaves

EMROIDERY is omnipresent in the new spring fashions. Colored embroideries on white and cream cotton materials give the Oriental suggestion so much in vogue now; white embroideries on *écru* are used for distinctive frocks of a lingerie character, and the scores of new effects in all-white embroideries baffle description. With this vogue of embroidery returns, in natural sequence, the yoke for flounced effects; and two, three and even six-tier skirts, with one flounce of handsome machine embroidery mounted over another are to be a feature of the coming summer—according to advance modes of company the trailing skirt. The bodice of this *robe* of two layers of fine net overlaid with the lace which are appliqued embroidered crepe.

Deep flounceings are also incorporated in draped skirts, and indeed the lingerie frock of the new season appears to be an artful blending of sheer fabric, rich embroidery and lace, so intricate in its design that it would be hopeless for the home dressmaker to try to copy it. Part of this intricacy of pattern is due to the fact that the handsome machine embroideries are added to the costume in the form of oddly shaped motifs, or shaped sections rather than being put on in straight flounces and bands in the elemental effects familiar for years. Such simple frocks are worn only by children now and the new embroidery trimmed summer frock of 1913 is a marvelous affair when turned out by the hands of a skilled couturier who has grasped the possibilities of the new embroideries in combination with airy fabrics and cobwebby laces. An example of this is illustrated in the sunnier evening gown of embroidered crepe and Cluny lace. The machine embroidered crepe flouncing has been used with masterly skill by the couturiere—Mme. Paquin—and the simple beauty of its pattern is thrown into high relief by the introduction of rose and silver lace in the folds of

A Paquin Gown Trimmed With Mink.

Note the very clever way in which the edge of the flouncing is attached to the lace of the skirt, the crepe material being scalloped out over the

Though most of the summer and

seallops in the lace by hand-embroidered buttonholing. The front edges of the flouncing, hemmed over a cord, fall free of the skirt and simulate a graceful drapery, crossed just below the waist and meeting again below the knees at the back, over the lace panel which forms the back of the skirt. Under the crossed drapery of embroidered crepe, in front, is a tunic made of bias bands of the Cluny, a band of the crepe flouncing, also bias in cut, being added at the lower edge. Below this tunic is a flounce of Cluny attached to a white liberty silk foundation skirt—very soft and clinging. Buttoned boots of white satin accom-

Though most of the summer evening and plaza gowns now ready for Southern wear show flounces introduced in one way or another, tailored white costumes, both for the Southland here and for the Riviera, show a preponderance of Russian tunic styles. These tunics will dominate the spring situation in tailored wear, say many authoritative tailors, and they are appearing also in smart semi-tailored costumes of a tub character. The 1913 tunic opens straight down the front instead of at the side as does the genuine Russian garment, and very often the skirt is "buttoned down before" below the tunic. A

fashionable and this is very open eyelet embroidery in one of the new patterns, above a skirt of net and below a dainty net deuch of val lace are set to add to its airy character make the richness of the embroidery all the more effective embroidery runs up as far as on an under-bodice or of net and on this val lace bodice is a row of thin colored ribbon which forms the sash. The sash should not be without close attention as it is a new style, introduced



Embroide red Crepe Cleverly
Used in Outline & Skirt Drapery

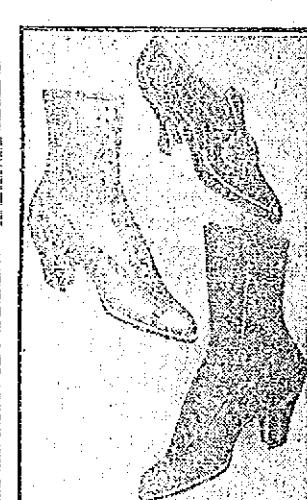


Buttoned Tops Of Contrasting Fabrics

morning costume of this character, part of the trousseau of a February bride who will spend her honeymoon at Aiken, is of fine white cotton voile effectively decorated with long and short stitch embroidery in Roumanian colors. A border of this bright colored embroidery is set two inches above the hem of the hip-length tunic, and another row of the embroidery, inverted, encircles the bodice at the bust line. The skirt is plain, save for a six inch, corded hem and down the front are set buttons of Roman pearl and real buttonholes. The last six are left unfastened and this slash will reveal glimpses of a buttoned boot of white buckskin. A deep, oval tablier cut out of the front of the bodice is filled in with allover eyelet embroidery and a collar of the same embroidery, edged with Cluny turns back from the neck of the bodice, a little bow of silk in one of the Roumanian colors, and a small bow at the waist.

Two French frocks for Ryleys wear show the popular Russian tunic idea, though neither of these costumes can be placed under the tailored, or even the semi-tailored, category. One is of hamisone eyelet embroidered bunting combined with white net and the other is of chiffon and very heavy Macramé lace.

The former frock is one of the most interesting models that Paris has turned out this season and already many lesser dressmakers are copying this lovely model which is pictured today. Net and machine embroidery in combination are exceedingly fashionable and this frock shows very open eyelid embroidered flounces in one of the new machine patterns, above a skirt of pleated net and below a dainty net tulle. Entrelacs of val lace are set into the net to add to its airy character and make the richness of the solid embroidery all the more effective. The embroidery runs up as far as the bust on an under-bodice or guimpe also of net and on this veiled embroidery bodice is a bow of the pale corn-colored ribbon which forms the sash. The sash should not be passed by without close attention since it also is a new style, introduced this sea-



An Outing Boot Of New Washable Tan
Leather, And Two Styles Of
Dressy Footwear.

All-over Embroidery Used For Yoke
—
—

Another fetching example of embroidery and net in combination, is shown in a frock just completed by Lanvin for a French bride-to-be.

This frock has a tunic of sheer all-over eyelet embroidery above a skirt of accordion pleated white net. The tunic is slightly longer at the back than it is at the front, and down the front runs a narrow panel of white net between inch wide bands of val lace. The net is tucked in groups of three, set an inch apart and each

Sometimes all over iagachino embroidery forms a deep yoko which in
of three, set an inch apart and each tiny tuft is flanked at either side by equally tiny white pearl buttons. A collar of pleated net, with pleated net fills on the sleeves finishes the dainty frock.

s kimono sleeves, a skirt of or voile rising in overset fashion at the yoke, with corded piping border to outline the seams. Collar-pipings are largely used on new day costumes.¹ The French cut is more natural; such glorified tubs may be dry cleaned only, never washed with soap and water.

The model is supposed to represent the Balkan influence. The blouse simulates a peasant's bolero with half-long sleeves over full muslin undersleeves, and the pipings of red silk and small gold buttons are full of the Balkan costume suggestion.

Among the new tub fabrics are zig-zag and crosshatched weaves and a

...and crossed-over weaves and a typical Paris model of the sort most interesting weave called har-vest, is illustrated in the Christ-
mas costume showing pincings and closely together. Some of the new
embroidered robe dresses show quaint
crepe ground. This frock is of St. Gall embroidery in a set of old-fashioned flowers being scat-
tered gaily over a sheer ground.

GREAT MILL END SALE

Gilbride Dept. Store Offering Big Bargains

The Gilbride company opened its establishment Friday morning at 9 o'clock with its special Lockhart mill-end sale, and judging from the immense crowd of people that found their way to this popular department store there must have been great bargains. It was announced that there would be bargains there for everybody, and this morning in less than half an hour after the doors were unlocked a surging mass of humanity filled the store on the three floors. They were eager and anxious bargain hunters and they were not disappointed. Mr. Lockhart has a peculiar way of his own of conducting these mill-end sales, and he carries them on in several of the large cities of the country, and the Gilbride people have been his exclusive customers in this city, as he has already been here, and successfully conducted several sales with entire satisfaction to both the management and the trading public.

His system of conducting these sales is to have special marked down sales lasting only a few minutes at a time from 15 to 30 minutes. He announces that a sale will take place, in a special department either in the basement or on the street or upper floor. The goods sold during this brief time will be from 10, 20 and 50 per cent below the regular price, and this is the time for the purchasers to get busy, and they certainly were busy there today as Mr. Lockhart assisted by Mr. John J. Burns of the firm and Mr. Gilbride, and several floor walkers enabled the hundreds of people to get the wonderful special discount on their purchases, and this store looked like a portion of Jordan Marsh's on a busy day. Such a crowd and such willing buyers, was sufficient to convince anybody that this was one of the great bargain sales of the season.

The reputation of the Gilbride Dry Goods company is too well established to need any comments from us. It has always been known as one of the leading bargain stores in our city, and this sale is one of the best. Mr. Lockhart has the people's confidence, and when he announces that the merchandise is sold at a bargain and is O. K. in every manner, nobody doubts his word. The last proof of that is the thousands of purchases that have been made by the people and suburbs today.

Space prevents us from going into detail as to the various lines of goods but we would certainly advise everybody looking for a chance to make a dollar and save a dollar to take in this sale. Don't fail to attend this great Lockhart mill-end sale. It will only last for a few days, so don't lose the opportunity.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

For the Week Ending Feb. 7

LOWELL

Adequate B. Walker as & Jr. to John J. Sulivan et al. land and buildings on Arlington street.

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Albert E. Jean to Washington Savings Inst. Lowell land on Walker street.

Augusta M. Storrey to Elizabeth J. Shunny, land and buildings on Kirk street.

John A. Storrey et al. by men to Elizabeth J. Shunny, land and buildings on Kirk street.

William T. Davidson et al. to Edward J. Neves, land and buildings on Sixth avenue and Mammoth road.

Margaret W. Merrill to Thomas F. Muldown, land and buildings on North street.

Robert Friend to John C. Leggett, land and buildings on Bellevue street.

John C. Leggett to Mary A. Friend, land and buildings on Bellevue street.

Mary Cooney to James Cleversal, land and buildings on Elm street.

Charles J. Norman by assignee of mortgage to Florence E. Grant, land and buildings on Fayette street.

Florence E. Grant to Thomas H. Kelley, land and buildings on Fayette street.

Arthur Genest to Nellie T. Goodrow, land and buildings on Highland avenue.

Annie E. Hill to George L. Huntton, land on Sutton street.

Trs. of Warren Land Trust to Frank Paquette, land corner Terrene street.

Frank W. Wood et al. to Messes McElroy Jr., land on Florence street.

J. Odilon Gagnon to Albert Capone, land and buildings on Ward street.

BELLEVILLE

Frank W. Coughlin to Fred H. Anderson, land on Endicott avenue.

Olga L. Greenwood to Edgar P. Setlow, land at Elverdale.

Aaron Adelman to Julia E. Thompson, land on Crown street.

Jacob W. and Matthew Brown, land on Pond street.

Aaron Adelman to Ernest F. Pillbury, land on Bedford street.

Florence A. Crockett to Ernest R. Kimball, land and buildings on Triple Cove, Old and Boston roads.

Ronald A. Murphy to William Thomas, land corner Chestnut and Arch streets.

CHELMSTFORD

Katherine Tucke by atty. et al. to Edward D. Tucke, land on Grosvenor street.

DRAZUT

John Joseph Sullivan to Albert B. Kettell, land corner Pleasant and Union streets.

Albert B. Kettell to Phoebe Ames, land corner Pleasant and Union streets.

Frank E. Turner to Gustav A. Roth, land on Superior avenue.

Elsie W. Lee et al. trs. to Henry G. Smith and corner Elmshire Terrace and Amesbury street.

Martin Pendleton et ux. to Rose Bolster, land on Lakeview avenue.

TEWKESBURY

Grace V. Nickerson to Charlotte M. Blair, land on Florence avenue.

Grace V. Nickerson to Alfred Scence, land on Florence avenue.

Grace V. Nickerson to Albert T. Booth et al. land corner Mystic avenue and Bow street.

Arthur Mohr to Berrill Gordon, land on Oakland Park.

TYNGSBORO

C. Herbert Peters to Lester A. Flemings, land and buildings.

Lester A. Flemings to C. Herbert Peters, land and buildings.

WESTFORD

Albert E. Prescott to Edward Prescott, land on highway and bridge-way.

WILMINGTON

Union Ice Company, Boston to Albert Curtis Smith, land on Burnap street.

Mary L. Law, to Arthur H. Curtin, land on Main street.

George H. Sheldrake to Hormidas Phane, land at Wilmington Square Park.

Benjamin F. Wild to Eliot F. Joy, land on Grove avenue.

Princeton Street Boulevard

RESIDENTS OF THE HIGHLANDS

Continued

people although it is visited by thousands during the summer. It is inadequate for the increasing population of the district and an effort is to be made to supply that section of the city with another park and playground the latter being now needed.

PUBLIC PARK WANTED

A prominent resident of Westford street, while conversing with the writer yesterday stated that the children of Upper Westford street, "are the best in the city, but as on all other lines Chelmsford street, as well as those of the others in poor during the winter months." The Highland line

is good condition, but all the streets from Westford beyond Springfield, where thousands of dollars were spent, with the difference

that it cost very little to put Livingston park in good shape, as it is a natural park. There is about every specimen of tree growing in New England on this land and all that would be needed is a roadway and sidewalks to make the place one of beauty and comfort, while the place is large enough for two ball grounds.

"How is the car service in this district?" queried the writer to a business man of nervous street. "Very good," replied the citizen, "and probably the best in the city, but as on all other lines Chelmsford street, as well as those of the others in poor during the winter months."

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BASEBALL AND
FIELD SPORTS

THE SUN SPORTING PAGE

BOXING, GOLF
AND ATHLETICS

Live Bits of Sport

The New York state boxing commission may soon take action to abolish "stalling" tactics in the ring, for which Leach Cross, the lightweight is being severely criticized at present.

Manager West Frazer of the University of Pennsylvania track team received a letter from Trainer Mike Murphy, who is at Thomasville, Ga., in which Murphy acknowledges that he has had a relapse, and that his physical condition is far from being as good as it was three weeks ago, when he wrote that he expected to be back shortly to "train the boys."

Manager Frazer announced that he had given up all hope of Murphy taking active charge of the runners this spring, but he hopes to have him in an advisory capacity. To persons who know Murphy's exact physical condition it looks doubtful if he ever will be able to return to Pennsylvania.

The track meet tonight at the high school annex between Lowell high and the Boston high school of commerce should prove a good attraction. The local boys are still smarting from their defeat at the hands of the Newton team last weekend, and are out for vindication. The team from the Hub has several men who are touted as wonders in their events but whether they are or not remains to be seen. Captain Bailey announces that the team is in fine fettle and is very confident of hanging up another cup in the high school trophy room.

Brunelle has recovered from his ankle injuries and will again be seen at his distance in the six-hundred yard race. This boy could go some fast year but has taken on considerable weight since then. Whether this fact will handicap his old time speed or not cannot be fully decided without competition. One thing is sure however, Brunelle will use all his reserve strength in the race and that quality has won many contests.

The B. A. A.-Irish-American relay race at Mechanics hall, Boston, tonight will be some race. The New York aggregation has not forgotten the recent defeat that the Hub team handed out and the relay was arranged by special request. It has not been decided yet whether "Mell" Sheppard will be

one of the Irish-American quartet or not but the present "Mell" will be right there with bells on in all probability. It is pretty hard to keep the old Olympic champ out of any kind of competition if he is able to pull on his spats.

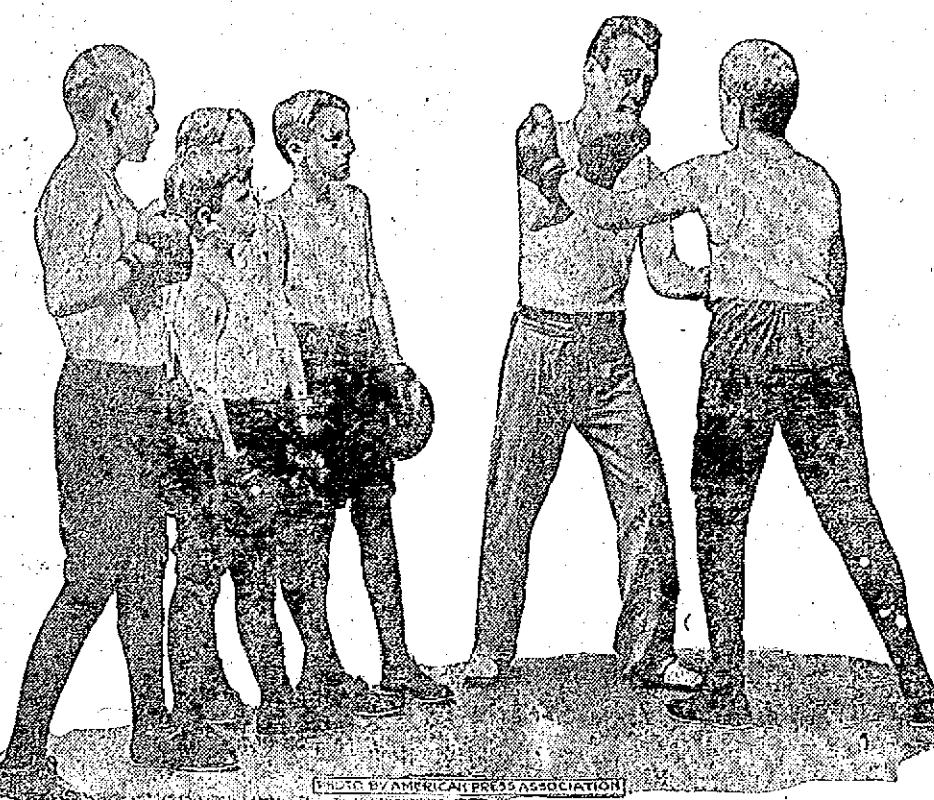
So Dartmouth and Penn are going to meet on the gridiron! Ever since the breaking off of relations between Harvard and Penn the team from the coal state has been trying to arrange athletic competition between the two schools. When the track meet was arranged whereby the Penn team was to go to New Hampshire the handwriting could be plainly seen on the wall. Harvard never got over that 22-0 defeat at the hands of the Haverdites, but could not very well break off relations until the ring had been wiped out by retutation.

Dr. Fordyce Cuban, the real high school track coach, sublet the task. It is a peculiar way in which to arrive at the best man for the boys as coach of their track team. The man who has charge of group of boys of any form of athletics has a tremendous amount of responsibility placed upon him. The idea of hiring a coach with a sublet clause in the agreement is a new one. The followers of high school athletics are looking for a big boost in the track team when the "other man" gets up to take up the task. Farrell, who never had any experience in anything but middle distance work in the high school, has done very well and much credit is due him for his strenuous endeavors.

Charlie Brickley of Harvard fame will try the shotput tonight in the games at Mechanics hall. "Pooh" Donovan evidently thinks that he can develop the football star into a crack weight man or he would not specialize him. With Larry Whiting of Dartmouth and Pat McDonald of the Irish-American A. C. in this event the going will be hard for Charlie even if Frank McGrath has passed him a mark of four feet. Both of these men are capable of putting up a new track record if they are at their best. The present record is held by Bill Cox with a heavy of 47 feet 6 1/2 inch.

Young Morgan of Manchester won the bout from Young Dunn of Marlboro.

About 100 sailors and petty officers

JIMMY WALSH, THE CRACK BANTAMWEIGHT,
NOW HAS \$20,000,000 BOXING CLASS

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Jimmy Walsh, the claimant of the bantamweight title, now has a millionaire boxing class. For the past few weeks James has

been teaching the art of self defense to the sons of several of Brookline's bout. Picture shows Walsh and his wealthiest families. It is said that the millionaire pupils. From left to right five members of his class are boys; they are as follows: Arthur Buckman, Michael Prendergast, Thayer Bruce, Harry Gottlieb, Jimmy Walsh and Harry Whitman Chandler.

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WANTS MR. DOOLEY'S JOB BUTTERMAKING AT HOME

Flood of Letters From
Western Candidate
Good Way to Reduce the
High Cost of Living

Members of the school committee are learning something of the modes operandi of the westerner who goes after a job. They have learned by experience that when a man from the wild and wooly west gets his eye on a job he leaves no stone unturned to get there.

One, W. C. Smith, a western man but residing for the time being in Melrose, is a candidate for the position of principal of the Lowell Industrial School to succeed William H. Dauby, who goes to Fall River in March.

Since the man from the west showed up on the horizon the committee members and the superintendent of schools as well have been flooded with letters and telegrams concerning his candidacy. The letters and telegrams come from various points and it is very evident that Mr. Smith stands pretty strong with the educators. Mr. Smith has paid at least one visit to Lowell.

Among those who have sent letters and telegrams in favor of Mr. Smith's candidacy for the position are the following: Frank P. Sargent, director of education, Boston; V. M. C. A.; Meyer McCormick of the vocational bureau, Boston; Edwin O. Grover, president of the Prang Co., promoters of art, industry and education, and others.

Mr. Smith says he has had considerable experience as a teacher. He is a former superintendent of schools of Eastern Chicago and was at one time general director of the National Trade School of Indiana.

Other candidates for the position made visible by Mr. Dooley's resignation include William A. Welsh, teacher at the Industrial school; Thomas E. Fisher, teacher at the high school, and Mr. O'Leary of the New Bedford Industrial school. The two latter have strong recommendations among the local educators.

NEWNESS OF MAHOGANY

Pieces Are Copied From
Antique Models

For the room furnished in mahogany there are several new small pieces of furniture copied from antique models. They not only help to furnish the room, but they are of distinctive artistic value and help to keep it in order. One of these is a mahogany tray with a wide eight or ten inch high base without ears. Through the center there is a crosswise division which leaves a compartment on each side the width of two magazines. This tray placed on a library or living room table will hold conveniently as many as twenty magazines. If the backs of the magazines are removed and recarved, are used a few days' use they can be turned toward each other so that they do not show, and a neat looking tray of magazines that can be carried about by the wooden handles attached to the crosswise division is the result. Mahogany window boxes are not expensive, but they are charming additions to the dining room. Some of the most attractive of them have carved sides and mahogany frames.

Mahogany candlesticks carry with them an air of distinction, far aside from the beauty of line and finish they bring out undreamed-of beauties in the furniture. There are two or three sizes of them on a mahogany standbreakfast table, its flatness and size give it a character it otherwise would lack. A pair of mahogany candlesticks on a colonial mantelpiece add attractive adornment to the severe lines of the shelf.

A new and distinctive mahogany accessory is a bouquin-holder. It has a single tier of shelves, which the size and shape of a candlestick will fit. Inset in this glass shelf like a test tube, it is large enough to hold a few flowers, a rose or two, perhaps, or a small bunch of sweet peas, but is gives a charming touch to any room.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

THE SUN'S DAILY PICTURE PUZZLE



A REGULAR CALLER
Expected friends may fail to call,
But there's one who never will;
He's the instalment house collector
With his little weekly bill.

Find her husband.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Up-side down, at man's head.

Bell and Wing

By FREDERICK FANNING AYER

Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling.—London Academy.
Power and originality.—*Boston Herald*.

Marks of genius constantly.—*Tray Record*.

A wealth of ideas.—*Boston Transcript*.

Genuine aspiration and power.—*Occult Review, England*.

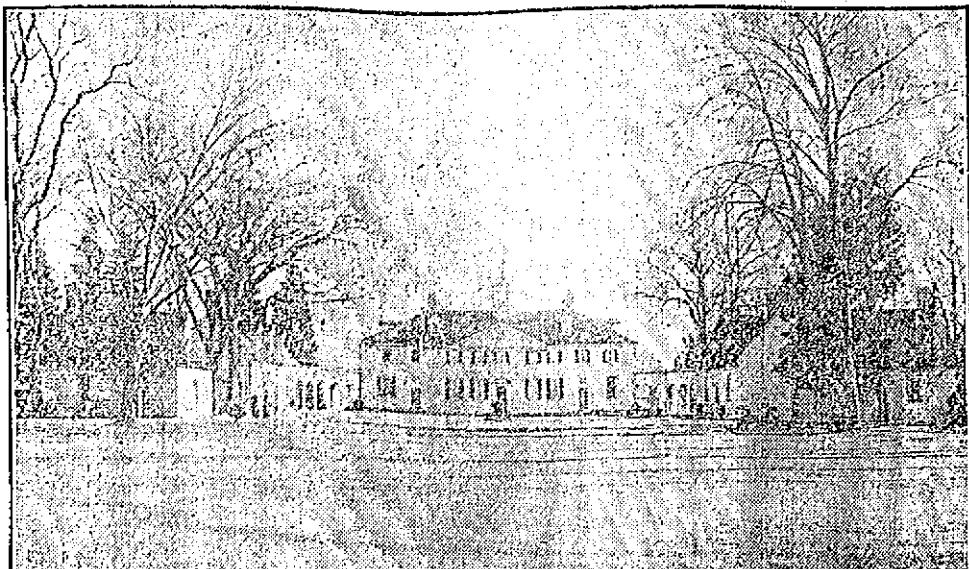
Near the stars.—*Portland Oregonian*.

Astounding fertility.—*Brooklyn Times*.

A striking book of verse.—*Boston Post*,

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, N. Y.

Price \$2.50

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF
OUR COUNTRY, AS A VIRGINIA FARMER

AN UNFAMILIAR VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON

With the approach of Washington's birthday new anecdotes of his life are told yearly and yet the supply is not exhausted.

All the world, American and foreign, knows Washington the patriot, the statesman, the soldier. These are stories of his character concerning which nothing can be said that has not been familiar for more than a century. But Washington as a farmer, a cultivator of land, the possessor of a vast estate which he tilled, may not be known so well to the generality of readers.

Washington himself esteemed the life of a farmer above all the other occupations which filled his busy career.

He was never elsewhere so happy as he was at Mount Vernon, his beautiful estate on the banks of the Potomac, before the storm of the Revolutionary war broke and after its subsidence left him free to return to the life which he loved. In one of his letters he wrote:

"The life of a husbandman is of all others the most delectable. It is honorable, it is amusing and with judicious management it is profitable."

The plants rise from the earth and flourish by the superior skill and bountifulness of the laborer fills the contemplative mind with ideas which are more easy to be conceived than expressed."

His friends and companions in the campaigns of the Revolution knew that often amidst the cares of warfare and statesmanship his mind turned to the broad acres of his Virginia home. The Rev. Robert Wilson of Virginia said of Washington:

"The most ancient and honored employment, the cultivation of the earth, from which little minds, intoxicated with pride, turn away with scorn, was his delightful occupation."

It was his industry and activity at home which qualified him for the trials of the campaign and the dangers of the battlefield, as well as the more arduous labors of the cabinet."

There is pathetic evidence of Washington's "industry and activity" at home in the fact that the cold which ended his life was "contracted while riding about his estate. We have Washington's own testimony to the fact in his diary exhibited in the library of congress in Washington. The book, opened to the entry of Dec. 12, 1772, two days before the death of the great man, lies open to the inspection

in Washington's diary there is ample evidence of his interest in new methods of agriculture. Under date of Jan. 21, 1779, we find:

"Called in my ride on the Baron de Poelniot to see the operation of his window's thrashing machine."

On the estate of Mount Vernon, which Washington inherited from his half brother Lawrence, after the death of the latter's infant daughter, were grown tobacco, wheat and Indian corn.

In the speech of Robert G. Winthrop,

"In 1799 Washington wrote to Tobias

Lear, his secretary, then in England, endeavoring to negotiate the sale of some of Washington's wild lands, that one object he had in view in making sales was to place himself in a position to enslave his slaves. "Another motive," he wrote, "which is indeed more powerful than all the rest, is to liberate a certain species of property, which I possess, very reluctantly to my own feelings, but which imperious necessity compels," etc.

In 1799 Washington wrote to his nephew, Robert

Levin, in regard to slavery:

"To sell the overplus I cannot, because I am prejudiced against this kind of traffic in the human species; to hire them out is almost as bad, because they cannot be disposed of in families to any advantage, and to divide families I have an aversion."

In his will Washington asserted it to be his will and desire that all the slaves which he held in his own right should receive their freedom upon the decease of his wife. "To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with insuperable difficulties," he said.

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BRANDEIS AND M'ADOO SEEM STRONG
PROBABILITIES FOR WILSON'S CABINET

W.G. MCADOO
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L.D. BRANDEIS

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Though Woodrow Wilson has taken no cues into his confidence concerning the selection of cabinet members, it is generally believed that W.G. McAdoo of New

York has been selected for secretary

of the treasury and that Louis D.

Brandeis of Massachusetts will get

the post of secretary of commerce. It

is possible that Mr. McAdoo will get

the war or navy portfolio.

The play will probably be presented

at the Opera House and will be given

for the benefit of St. Jean Baptiste

church.

MEMBERS OF TURKISH CABINET
NOW HAVING THEIR TROUBLES

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The system of espionage which terrorized public political life. Talaat Bey, who has been appointed new minister of the interior, stated when the Young Turks recently came into power under Enver Bey: "This means that we are going to save the national honor or perish in the attempt. We do not want a continuance of the war, but we are determined to keep Adrianople."

BIG FARMER'S MEETING TO WED FRENCH COUNT

To be Held at Tewksbury Next Week
Miss Elinor Douglas Wise
to be Married

The Dairy-bureau society in conjunction with the North Middlesex will hold its annual all-day meeting on next Wednesday at the Baptist church in Tewksbury. Dr. Bolling of Brackton, chairman of the associated boards of health of the state, will be the speaker at the morning session. His subject will be "Dairy Laws and Their Application" and he will make a special note of the proposed new law that has been recommended by the state board of agriculture.

In the afternoon, P. M. Harwood of Boston, agent of the state dairy bureau, will speak on the work of the bureau as seen by one on the inside. Mr. Harwood was a member of the milk conference committee, being appointed by Gov. Peas, and will also describe the meeting of this conference in New York. A special invitation has been extended to the members to visit a farm in the afternoon, and barges have been secured to carry the entire party to and from the farm.

THE CITY LIGHTING BILL

For January Was Largest on Record

There was great excitement at city hall yesterday when it was discovered that the lighting bill for January was the largest in the history of the hall despite the fact that only two or three night meetings were held during the month. Homer Turcotte had to throw open the windows to rouse City Messenger Owen Monahan when the latter learned that the lighting bill for city hall for January amounted to \$16,634.

"I see there are underground electric lights in this building," said Owen as he looked astounded at the bill, and then he set about to figure what a great waste it would be if it cost \$16,634 to light the city hall. Owen was soon wallowing in figures and he finally decided that the best thing for him to do would be to go out and look for the leak. "There has been talk of great heat in this building," said Owen as he looked astounded at the bill, and then he set about to figure what a great waste it would be if it cost \$16,634 to light the city hall. Owen was soon wallowing in figures and he finally decided that the best thing for him to do would be to go out and look for the leak. "There has been talk of great heat in this building," said Owen as he looked astounded at the bill, and then he set about to figure what a great waste it would be if it cost \$16,634 to light the city hall. Owen was soon wallowing in figures and he finally decided that the best thing for him to do would be to go out and look for the leak.

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THE SUN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

SPECIAL NOTICES

REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING. Small tenements of 3 to 5 rooms to let in Centralville, Belvidere and near Northern station; rent from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per week. They are great value for the money. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central st.

MODERN UPRIGHT TENEMENT. On A street, 100 ft. above the railroad, one block west down town, 6 rooms, all separate, hot and cold water, bath and set tubs, no brighter summer home anywhere; \$30.00 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central st.

SUNNY TENEMENT TO LET. Five rooms, toilet and shed, all on one floor, front to hills. Price \$225 week, 25 Middlesex st., Centralville. Apply 275 Westford st.

FIVE-ROOM FLAT AT 177 STACK pole st. to let, with bath, pantry, hot and cold water, set tub, and wood stove. Electric light and other modern improvements; rent \$15. Tel. 2654. Geo. Fairburn, 381 High st., Tel. 2654.

SUNNY UPSTAIRS TENEMENT TO LET. 7 rooms, hot water, bath, rent \$15. Apply 45, Andover st.

TENEMENT TO LET. 6 ROOMS To let; bath, set tub, pantry, open fireplace, sunroom, attic, new house. Inquire 24, Crawford st.

TENEMENT TO LET. 6 ROOMS with bath, 339 Central st. and one, 508 Gorham st. Inquire, 508 Gorham st.

NICE 5-ROOM TENEMENT TO LET. bath and steam boiler; Westford st. \$15. Apply 276 Westford st.

PLACE TO MAKE MONEY BOARDING house to let; plenty of boarders; \$4 a week; no washing; sure pay from the office. Houses and land for sale. Inquire Eastgate Christian, 151 Weston st., South Lowell.

LARGE DOWNTIMERS FRONT room to let; heated; modern conveniences, at 333 Central st.

FOUR ROOMS TO LET. Gas pantries, all there, with side table, Sacred Heart parish; near mills; G. R. repair; \$15. Apply 399 Lawrence st.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. Apply 179 Middlesex st.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS to let; steam heat; most desirable residence, at 333 Central st.

STONE TO LET. CORNER OF JOHN and Merrimack sts. Inquire at The Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank.

ROOM SUITABLE FOR BARBER shop or business office, to let on second floor, in the Harrington building, 12 Central st.

FOR RENT

—IN THE—

HARRINGTON BUILDING

52 Central Street

Splendid rooms on the second floor, suitable for Physician, Dentist, Tailor, Barber, Dressmaker or Real Estate dealer. Also offices on the third floor. Rent reasonable. Apply to D. J. Harrington, New Sun Building, or at The Sun Office.

COMMITTEE IN SESSION

Arranging for Saint Patrick's Day Parade

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the St. Patrick's celebration, which is to take place on March 25, met in the committee room of the Hibernian headquarters last night to prepare details of the parade of the Irish Catholic societies. The committee is composed of representatives from the city who are to take part. It was a most interesting session throughout and many important matters were discussed and acted upon.

During the meeting it was voted to forward invitations to the following:

Governor Foss, Lieutenant Governor Walsh Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Mayor Henchey of Woburn, Mayor Barry of Cambridge, Mayor Dunn of Waltham, Mayor Hickey of Brockton, Mayor Scanlon of Lawrence, Mayor Moore of Pittsfield, Mayor William H. Barry of Nashua, Mayor Hurley of Salem and Congressman-elect Eugene E. Reed of Manchester, N. H.

The members of the committee also decided to invite the Irish National Foresters of Manchester, N. H., Haverhill and Lawrence to take part in the grand procession, and an invitation will also be mailed to the members of the Hibernians in Pittsburgh. The secretary reported that invitations have already been sent to the Irish Catholic societies of the neighboring towns and cities and from the replies up to this time it seems that the majority intend to come to Lowell to assist in the celebration here. The Woburn delegations to the event are expected to be large and will in all probability be led by Hon. William H. Henchey, the "local master" of that city. It was decided at last night's gathering that the most efficient way of getting out the invitations to these out-of-town societies to have delegates call on them personally and issue a verbal invitation and accordingly, Captain Patrick Fitzgerald, President Patrick Mahoney of the Central Council, A. O. H., and Mr. James Ryan of the Irish National Foresters will go to Lawrence on Sunday and extend an invitation to the Hibernian Bells of that city to take part in the procession in Lowell.

The formal invitation to His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, has been prepared by the secretary and it will be suitably engraved and seal to the Boston prelate. According to reports, the cardinal has declined an invitation to address a great gathering of the Irish Catholic societies of Muskogee in order to review and take part in the Lowell celebration, showing his love for his native state.

Thomas O'Donnell is chief of staff and is working constantly on the success of the event. His past experience in affairs of this kind is a great factor in the capable manner in which he is making arrangements.

President Daniel P. Reilly of Division

ON CHARGE OF MURDER

John Wren Arrested in Halifax, N. S.

HINSDALE, N. H., Feb. 2.—The arrest of John Wren in Halifax, N. S., late last night on a charge of murdering James S. Hamilton, a railroad construction foreman, here, Hinsdale last Wednesday was reported here early today. Wren, according to a telegram from Halifax, admitted his identity but declared he was innocent of the charge brought against him.

Hamilton, who had charge of building the new Brattleboro, Vt., and Hinsdale branch of the Boston & Maine railroad, was beaten to death. His body was found four miles from Hinsdale. This morning, Wren, who was formerly employed by Hamilton, County Collector, O. E. Caves of Keene, was officially notified from Halifax this morning of the arrest of Wren. He was awaiting word as to whether Wren would return without extradition proceedings before sending an officer to Halifax for him.

A SHORTAGE OF \$40,000

Former Bank President Given 5 Years

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Feb. 5.—Justice moved swiftly when R. E. Lusk, former president of the First National bank of Wadsworth, was indicted yesterday for misappropriation of the bank's funds. Lusk was sentenced to five years imprisonment. A warrant was issued for the banker on Thursday. Friday at five o'clock he arrived here, went before the federal court, pleaded guilty and was sentenced. At nine o'clock he was on a train carrying him to the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. Lusk's shortage was \$40,000. It was said, I understand that relatives made good the amount.

HELP WANTED

TO TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO are tired of being away from home. A permanent position right here at home for a live man. Good salary and commission. Address R. H. Gilmore, 101 Westford st.

VOICE, PIANO AND VIOLIN LESSONS. Experienced teacher easy and rapid method. 325 Middlesex st., Westford, 101 Merrimack st., Lowell, st. of Westford st.

MISSION FURNITURE MADE AND furniture repaired at 234 Adams st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND repaired. Tuning \$1. J. Kershaw, 190 Cumberland road, Tel. Demers 1243-3.

BENT'S NO. 1 KILLS LICE ON children. Excellent for proved children. Healing, no poison, hives, mange, lice, head, tail, hair, 25 cents at Falls & Burkhardt's.

LIMBURG BO. CHINNERY EXPERTS Chimney sweep and repaired. Limburg's sweat and repaired. Tel. 945-1.

THE SUN IN BOSTON—THE SUN IS on sale every day at book stores of the Union Station, Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

PIECE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet. Tel. 265. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED AT MISS McDonald's, 24 Webster st.

LADIES CAN HELP PAY THE RENT by working a little each day without interfering with their regular housework. Address O. T. Sun Office.

KITCHEN AND SECOND GIRL wanted in a boarding house. Apply 211 Appleton st.

PULLER OVER ON BOYS SHOES wanted; on McKay work. Apply Federal Shoe Co., Dix st.

SALES GIRL WANTED TO SELL jewelry. Call Dow's drug store.

PIANIST WANTED AT ALHAMBRA theatre, Central st.

LADY OR GIRL WANTED IN EACH town, good pay spare time, copy names for advertisers, cash weekly. Stamp for particulars. American Adv. Bureau, Dept. F, Leighton's Corners, N. H.

BAKER WANTED. ONLY A SOBECKI man wanted. Address R. 10, Sun Office.

THE S. A. INTERSTATE EMPLOY-ment Agency service free to employer and employee. 118 Fletcher st., Phene 1351.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR magazine wanted; good salary for her. Give references and past experience. National Sportsman 73 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

ENERGETIC SALES AGENT WANTED to establish headquarters in Lowell, to look after entire business of Lowell exclusive contract. References. L. T. Townsend, 42 Copeland st., Boston, Mass.

WORSTED DRAWING ROOM HELP wanted. Worsted twisters and spinners. Apply Hillsborough Mills, Union, N. H.

BUSHVELMAN WANTED WHO MUST know pressing, repairing and any work in tailor shop. Steady year round work and good pay for right man. Apply 135 Market st. Phone 2942-4.

TELEPHONES

KNOCKED OUT

VANNU MARCOUX OF BOSTON OPERA COMPANY Knocked unconscious. When curtain dropped.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Vanni Marcoux, baritone of the Boston Opera Company, was knocked unconscious last night when he was struck by the curtain as it was making its final drop at the

WILLIAMS

SCANTY.

DIDN'T MIND IT.

SCANTY.

HELP WANTED

HAND PULLER OVER WANTED ON men's Goodyear shoes. Stover & Bean, Thorndike st.

TWO WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED and two men to work by the day. Apply at Hoad's farm, Lowell.

<

Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

ESTABLISHED 1878

ATTACK FORTRESS OF SCUTARI

Combined Montenegrin and Servian Armies Bombard the Turkish Forts

PODGORITZA, Montenegro, Feb. 8.—A general attack by the combined Montenegrin and Servian armies was opened on the Turkish fortress of Scutari at 10 o'clock this morning.

King Nicholas of Montenegro is personally directing the operations of his own troops from the army headquarters at the village of Gruyemir near the Turkish lines.

Turks Suffer Crushing Defeat
LONDON, Feb. 8.—A sensational report that the Turks had suffered a crushing defeat in the hands of the Bulgarian troops in the peninsula of Gallipoli and had lost 15,000 and 10,000 prisoners, which was published in Berlin's *Lokal Anzeiger* this morning, receives no confirmation of support from any other source. It is pointed out here that it is incredible that such a battle could have been fought and such a victory won without the Bulgarian headquarters hastening officially to notify it to the world.

A telegram received here from the Bulgarian capital this afternoon does not refer to any fighting. It merely mentions the departure of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria for the army headquarters in the field.

Montenegro, like all the rest of the belligerents in the Balkan war, is badly in need of funds. The government at Cetinje is now trying to place a short term issue for a small amount in London street, but the financiers there have barred their doors and resolutely refuse to give any assistance which might prolong the fighting.

DEFEAT NOTICE TO RECONSIDER

City Council Votes to Purchase Motor Propelled Fire Apparatus
—Ald. Brown Was Absent

Alderman Brown's notice to reconsider the vote of the city council taken yesterday afternoon for the purchase of a combination motor propelled piece of fire apparatus for the fire department was defeated by the municipal council this forenoon because Mr. Brown was not present at the meeting. The meeting was called for 10 o'clock and the council was about 15 minutes late in getting together.

After having called to order, Mayor O'Donnell asked if there was any business to come before the council and City Clerk Flynn said that Alderman Brown's notice of reconsideration was before the council for action. Mr. Brown was not present and the mayor declared the notice defaulted. The meeting was called for the special purpose of acting on Mr. Brown's notice and there was no further business before the board. The meeting lasted less than five minutes. The council adjourned to Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Alderman Brown Appears
Alderman Brown put in appearance just as the meeting adjourned. He asked for information from the city clerk and the clerk told him what had happened. Mr. Brown did not offer any complaint, except to state that he was down stairs in his office and that he did not receive word until the board was in session. He knew, however, that the meeting had been called for 10 o'clock.

Says Figures Are Misleading
The financial statement of the various

partments was under discussion at city hall this morning and the discussion turned to the "vagueness" of figures. One fellow was right there with that rock-ribbed, copper-bound and riveted expression that figures can't lie. "I do not say that figures lie, but they are certainly very misleading at times," said the mayor.

"Instance, please," said an argumentative one.

The mayor allowed that it wasn't necessary for him to move out of his tracks to prove his statement and he picked up the report of the commissioner of finance, issued yesterday.

He turned to the street department. "The figures contained in the report of the commissioner of streets for 1912 show an alleged saving in which there is not a particle of truth." He claims to have saved \$15,000 in the item of street lighting. "He saved it because the bills haven't been paid and not to pay one's bills is a peculiar way of saving money." According to his figure he made a saving of \$600 on new sidewalks when, as a matter of fact, no money was appropriated this year for new sidewalks. The street department bills unpaid for 1912 amount to over \$14,000 and the unpaid lighting bill amounts to \$17,582.75."

The business transacted at yesterday afternoon's meeting, too late for our last edition, will be found on page three.

OPENING POSTPONED

Annex to French American Orphanage on Pawtucket Street Will Be Open in the Latter Part of Next Week.

The opening of the annex to the French American orphanage in Pawtucket street, which was scheduled to take place on Monday next has been postponed to the latter part of the week, as the work in the interior of the edifice is not quite finished.

The building which cost over \$150,000 was started in the course of last summer and work was hurriedly pushed along. When completed it will accommodate with other buildings 300 children, 150 boys and as many girls. Cardinal O'Connell was invited to officiate at the blessing of the structure, and it is expected he will come to Lowell for the occasion which will be after Easter.

The pastor of St. Joseph's parish had planned for the opening of the building for Monday, and Tuesday the first mass was to be celebrated, but this will not take place until the latter part of the week, or first of the next week.

The bazaar which was given last week at the C. M. A. G. hall for the benefit of the institution under the

WEEKLY

annex to French American Orphanage on Pawtucket Street Will Be Open in the Latter Part of Next Week.

We will welcome your deposit, no matter how small.

ONE DOLLAR
will do to begin with.

INTEREST BEGINS TODAY

Washington Savings Institution

DEPOSIT TODAY
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1
On Deposits of
March 3rd, or Before
SAVINGS DEPT.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
IT'S AWFUL GOOD
Hot Chocolate With Whipped Cream... 5c
CARTER & SHERBURNE'S

WIRES TORN DOWN

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES DID GREAT DAMAGE IN LONDON TODAY

Destroyed Valuable Plants in the Kew Horticultural Gardens—Damage Estimated at \$5000

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Militant suffragettes destroyed many valuable plants and did other damage in the hothouses of the Kew horticultural gardens during the early hours of this morning when they developed another part of their plan of campaign to force the British government to give the parliamentary vote to women.

It is believed a number of women hid themselves in the gardens over night, for this morning long before the day staff came on duty it was found

that a large number of rare orchids had been uprooted and scattered in all directions. Thirty panes of glass in the orchid houses had been broken and the total damage is estimated at from \$400 to \$500.

When the night watchmen had made their rounds at one o'clock in the morning everything was still in good order and the women must have laid their plans well beforehand in order to find hiding places where they could lie in security.

No trace of them has since been found.

The window smashing raids also continue in London. Two immense windows in an establishment in Oxford, which has heretofore been immune, because of the proprietor's contributions to the women's funds were broken during the night.

The postal authorities today issued a notice that there would be delay on all telegrams dispatched from the south to the north of England as the result of the cutting of telegraph wires in the provinces by the suffragettes yesterday.

At the mills of the Bigelow Carpet company in this city, 20 new Barker condensers, manufactured by the James Barker company of Philadelphia, have recently been installed.

New Patents

Among the new patents granted at Washington are the following to Lowell:

Spindle support for spinning, twisting, and like machines. Nos. 1,047,157, 1,047,158 and 1,047,159. George W. Farnham.

Bedding apparatus. No. 1,044,185. Eugene D. Jefferson.

Persons

John Waugh, formerly with the Camden Woolen Company of Camden, Me., has accepted the position of overseer of garments in the Faulkner manufacturing company in North Billerica.

Henry Pendergrass accepted the position of second hand of carding at the Middlesex company.

Mr. Bromley has recently accepted a position as second hand at the Beaver Brook mill, Collingsville.

J. H. Lawlor, formerly with the Middlesex company is now overseer of finishing at the Sterling mills.

Dividend Declared

The Merrimack manufacturing company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent on preferred stock, payable March 1.

Shortage of \$60,000

DAYTON, O., Feb. 8.—State inspectors today reported a shortage of \$60,000 in the accounts of Marlow E. Spring, secretary of the Enterprise Savings & Loan association covering a period of several years. Application for the appointment of a receiver for the association has been filed.

Spring committed suicide Monday night just as the directors were assembling for their usual meeting.

National Volunteer Soldiers' Home

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—ADM transferred control of the Pacific branch of the National Volunteers' Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, Cal., to the war department, was passed by the senate today.

OPEN FACE SILVER WATCH LOST

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—Emperor Nicholas today handed his answer to the autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, Prince Imperial, Waldenburg Schillingsfeuer who will have this morning for Vienna.

The greatest secrecy is observed here as to the nature of the Austrian emperor's letter and of the Russian emperor's reply.

OPEN FACE SILVER WATCH LOST

Westford st., between Smith and Harrington st., initials W. F. S. on case. Col. with Taffeta. Reward for return to Sun Office.

7
O'CLOCK

PRICE ONE CENT

INSTALLING 300 NEW LOOMS

Business Good at Tremont and Suffolk Mills—Other Interesting Mill News

Business at the Tremont & Suffolk mills is reported good, and all the help is kept busy. Three hundred new Draper looms which were purchased some time ago have arrived and are being installed in the No. 5 department of the plant, which means that as soon as they are ready to start, more help will be needed.

Assessed at \$907,000

The Atlantic has 3000 looms, nearly 75,000 ring spindles and 28,000 mule spindles and as a going concern is assessed for over \$907,000. The Beacon Trust Company officially informed the board of directors of the Atlantic cotton mills last Monday, that they had bought a majority of the capital stock at \$12.50 per share, and were willing to purchase all or any part of the remaining shares at the same price, provided it be delivered on or before Feb. 15, 1913.

There has been considerable difficulty in arriving at any terms agreeable to both the Beacon Trust company's client and the directors of the Atlantic cotton mills, and the Atlantic cotton mills' directors refused to accept the first proposition made by the Beacon Trust company, which did not embody the above clause regarding the sale at public auction.

A circular, dated February 3, has now been sent out to the stockholders of the Atlantic cotton mills, a copy of which we print below:

Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1913.
To the Stockholders of the Atlantic Cotton Mills:

We have received and transmit here with copy of an offer from Beacon Trust Company, valuing the plant at \$900,000. We believe that this is a fair price for this stock. The terms of the offer of the Beacon Trust company are such that if the plant at the public auction brings a greater amount than \$900,000, stockholders selling their stock will be entitled to a higher price. We therefore shall ourselves accept the offer of the Beacon Trust company, and recommend its acceptance by the other stockholders.

Yours very truly,
Frank E. Dunbar,
Grafton St. J. Abbott,
James Lawrence,
William Whitton,
Amory Ellett,
Walter Hunnewell,

being all the directors of Atlantic cotton mills.

MISSIONS WILL BE HELD

At Sacred Heart, St. Joseph's and St. Jean Baptiste Churches—Opening Tomorrow

The annual Lenten mission at the Sacred Heart church will open tomorrow evening and will continue for two weeks. The first week will be devoted to women, while the other will be for men. The preachers will be Rev. Dennis A. Sullivan, O. M. I., of the Immaculate Conception church, and Rev. John O'Brien, O. M. I.

Tomorrow will mark the opening of the mission at St. Joseph's and St. Jean Baptiste churches. At these churches, however, the retreat will last four weeks, the married women first, then the unmarried women, followed by the unmarried men and the married men. The preachers will be Rev. Fr. Giguere, O. M. I., and Rev. Fr. Francœur, O. M. I., both of St. Pierre church, Montreal, Que.

Emperor Nicholas' Answer

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—Emperor Nicholas today handed his answer to the autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, Prince Imperial, Waldenburg Schillingsfeuer who will have this morning for Vienna.

The greatest secrecy is observed here as to the nature of the Austrian emperor's letter and of the Russian emperor's reply.

OPEN FACE SILVER WATCH LOST

Westford st., between Smith and Harrington st., initials W. F. S. on case. Col. with Taffeta. Reward for return to Sun Office.

ELIMINATE

Manufacturers!

Thrust out the needless!

That's the main idea in every thrifty factory!

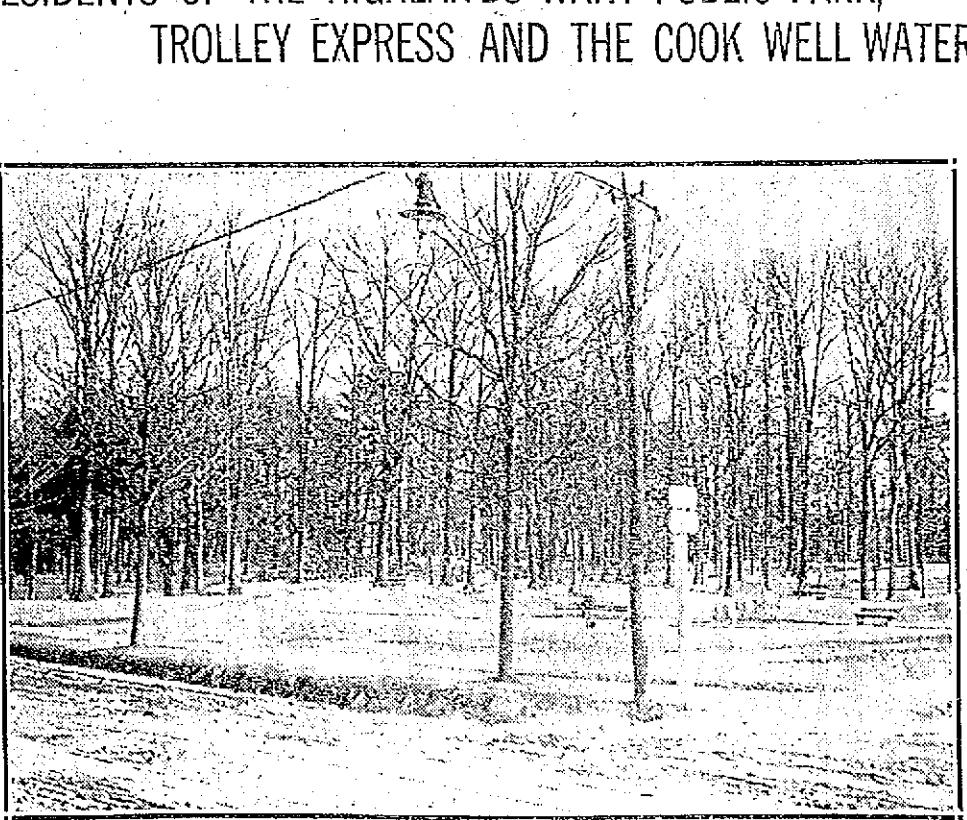
Install electric power—it means the

ELIMINATION
OF
TROUBLE

Lowell Electric

Light Corp.

50 CENTRAL ST.



VIEW OF TYLER PARK ON WESTFORD STREET

One of the prettiest districts of this city and one of the most desirable is known as the Highlands, which comprises Westford, Chelmsford and Middlesex streets and all the cross streets. This is one of the highest parts of the city, being about level, and a fact which is worth mentioning with Centralville heights, and a most notable feature is that nearly all of the residents of this district in every sense, are property owners.

The growth of Centralville for the past 10 years has been very noticeable, and this building activity still continues. Especially since St. Margaret's church was founded, the

increase in dwelling houses was noticed in any other part of Lowell, despite the fact that hundreds of them were erected in the past few years.

There is no improvement society in that part of Lowell, and as a matter of fact, there never was a general movement for the betterment of the locality, but this year the residents are going to combine and ask for a park and playground. It is true that the district is adorned with a fine little park, known as Tyler park, but although it is a very pretty spot, it can accommodate but a small number of

(Continued to page eight.)

FOR 64 YEARS
This Bank Has Never Paid Less Than
Four Per Cent.
City Institution
for Savings

CENTRAL STREET

PREVENT CROWDING IN TENEMENTS

Bill in Legislature to Regulate the Size and Construction of Tenements

A very important bill having to do with tenement houses in cities is before the legislature at the present time. The act is known as the tenement house act for cities and is held to provide the minimum requirements adopted for the protection of the health and safety of the occupants. The state board of health shall have power to examine into the enforcement of the law relating to tenement houses in any city. All improvements specifically required by the act upon tenement houses erected prior to the date of its acceptance by a city shall be made within one year from said date, or at such period as may be fixed by the board of health. The act has ten sections and is the most important of its kind ever to come before the legislature. The following sections are of vital interest and importance:

Construction Required

Section 18.—No tenement house shall hereafter be erected upon the rear of a lot where there is a building on the front of the said lot, nor upon the rear of any such lot upon the rear of which there is a tenement house or stable or building used for manufacturing purposes. This provision shall not apply to tenement houses abutting on two streets and located on the outside corner of the lot.

Rooms, Lighting and Ventilation of

Section 19.—In every tenement house hereafter erected every apartment shall have at least one room with window opening directly upon the street or yard, and every room in such tenement house shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this chapter except that pantries, water closets compartments and bathrooms may have such a window opening upon an offset to a court as provided in section fifteen, and such window shall be so located as properly to light all portions of such rooms.

Windows in Rooms

Section 20.—In every tenement house hereafter erected the total area of the windows between stop heads in each room, including water closet compartments and bathrooms, shall be at least one-seventh of the floor area of the room and the top of at least one window shall not be less than seven feet six-inches above the floor, and the upper half of it shall be made so as to open the full width. At least one such window in rooms other than bathrooms or water closets shall be not less than twelve square feet in area between the stop heads; and in water closet compartments and bathrooms at least one such window shall be not less than six square feet in area between the stop heads.

Section 21.—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be in each apartment at least one room containing no less than one hundred and fifty square feet of floor area and each other room except water closet compartments and bathrooms shall contain not less than eighty-four square feet of floor area. All rooms shall be in every part not less than eight feet six inches from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, except that a half-story room need be eight feet six inches in height in but one-half of its area.

Cleanliness of Courts

Section 20.—In every tenement house hereafter erected all courts, areas and yards shall be properly graded and drained and connected with the street sewer subject to the provisions of section six. And when necessary in order to keep such premises in a sanitary condition such courts, areas or yards, or such portion thereof as the board of health shall order, shall be properly paved.

Sinks

Section 21.—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be provided in each apartment a proper sink.

Water Closets

Section 22.—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be within each apartment a separate water closet, located in a bathroom or in a separate compartment. Said compartment shall be not less than three feet wide and shall be enclosed with brick, concrete, stone, tile or plastered partitions which shall extend to the ceiling. No wooden sheathing or wainscoting shall be permitted. Every such compartment shall have a window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum size prescribed by this act. Every water closet compartment hereafter placed in any tenement house shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. The floor of every such water

Means of Egress

Section 23.—In every tenement house erected prior to the acceptance of this act which are three or more stories in height which do not have fireproof stairs and shall be required, except those of three stories which have two independent means of egress not directly connected with each other approved in writing by the building inspector directly accessible to each apartment, shall be provided either with incombustible outside stairways or with movable sashes, and shall be of such size as may be determined to be practicable by the building inspector.

Fire Escapes

Section 24.—All non-fireproof tenement houses erected prior to the acceptance of this act which are three or more stories in height which do not have fireproof stairs and shall be required, except those of three stories which have two independent means of egress not directly connected with each other approved in writing by the building inspector directly accessible to each apartment, shall be provided either with incombustible outside stairways or with movable sashes, and shall be of such size as may be determined to be practicable by the building inspector.

Waiting at the Desk

Miss Thornton Jilted David Levin Who Held Marriage License in His Hand at City Clerk's Office

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Margaret D. Thornton, 21, who had fled from her employer, David Levin of Dorchester, and left him standing in the office of City Clerk Thomas F. Locke of Dorchester, Mo., with a marriage license in his hand, came back to Boston yesterday.

The girl, who is worth \$50,000 in her own name, is a talented musician and is said to be going to marry a Harvard man, according to her friends.

Levin, after getting the license, looked for his bride-to-be, but found she had disappeared. After instituting a search for some hours he received a telegram from Dover, N. H., saying:

"Am on my way back to Boston." They were refused license in Portland because the girl admitted to the city clerk she was but 17 years of age.

Convention of Master Painters

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 8.—With the election of officers the annual convention of the order of Master Painters came to a close here last night. John M. Stiles, Chicago, was chosen president; W. E. Wall, Somerville, Mass., vice-president and Joe Kennedy, Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer.

Incubators

Section 25.—In every tenement house erected prior to the acceptance of this act shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of the requirements of part two, except as hereinafter provided.

Public Halls, Lighting of, in Daytime

Section 26.—In every tenement house where the public halls and stairs are not in the opinion of the board of health sufficiently lighted, the owner of such house shall keep a proper light burning in the hallway near the stairs, upon each floor, as may be necessary, from sunrise to sunset.

Public Halls, Lighting at Night

Section 27.—In every tenement house occupied by more than two families a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner in the public hallways, near the stairs upon the entrance floor, and upon the second floor above the entrance floor of said house, every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, and upon all other floors of the said house from sunset until ten o'clock in the evening.

Water Closets in Cellars

Section 28.—No water closet shall be permitted in the cellar of any tenement house, except as provided in sections twenty-seven and thirty-two.

Water Closet Accommodations

Section 29.—In every tenement house existing prior to the acceptance of this act there shall be provided at least one water closet for every two apartments.

Prohibited Uses

Section 30.—No swine shall be kept in a tenement house, or on the same lot thereof. No horse, cow, calf, sheep, goat or fowl shall be kept in a tenement house, or on the same lot thereof, within twenty-five feet of solid tenement houses. No tenement house, or the lot thereof, shall be used for the storage or handling of meat, nor as a place of public assembly.

Overcrowding

Section 31.—If a room in a tenement

THE GILBRIDE COMPANY

The Lockhart Mill-End Sale

Yesterday, the first day of our Semi-Annual Mill-End Sale, brought to this store the greatest crowds of eager purchasers we have ever seen under this roof. We ask you to be patient with us. We could not properly handle the crowds yesterday. We have added extra salespeople, extra cashiers, and extra delivery men to our already large force of help, and we will be well able to handle the increasing business from now on during this sale.

TODAY

WILL BE A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED BY EVERY PERSON WHO COMES TO THIS SALE. NEW LOTS GO ON SALE. DOORS OPEN AT 9 A.M.

HEARING IN LOWELL INTEREST TO TEACHERS

On Highway Proposed by Frank Ricard

Hearing on Bills Before Educational Committee

COMMITTEE WILL COME HERE NEXT WEDNESDAY

And Hold Hearing at City Hall in Evening—Progressives Put One Over on Regulars in Senate

The roads and bridges committee of the house of representatives will be at the state house.

The legislative committee on education will give a hearing Friday evening, Feb. 14, on the teachers retirement act.

The Massachusetts Teachers' Federation joined the state federation

of the local association are being asked to interest themselves in the hearing

at the state house.

The teachers' retirement act provides

an old age pension for Massachusetts

shall be organized under a

retirement association in such a way

that old age pensions will be given after certain conditions of service have been passed.

An essential part of the proposal is that women teachers who have reached 50 years and

have 30 years' service of which 15 shall have

been in Massachusetts schools, may re-

ceive a pension of not less than \$300 or

more than \$600 per year and that teach-

ers, reaching 70 years must be so re-

warded.

In accordance with the plan of old

pensions that is generally pre-

ferred in this country the annuities are of

the so-called "contributory" type.

The teachers' will help to provide for

their own retirement through their

own contributions monthly salary.

The state will contribute the cost of

administration and will make other

necessary contributions toward the

stability of the funds.

The management of the funds thus

created will rest with a newly created

management board, consisting of the

commissioner of education, the bank

of agriculture, insurance commissioner,

the Massachusetts Teachers' Federa-

tion and one person selected by the

legislature who shall be neither teacher

nor police officer.

Arrangements for starting the

scheme; for taking care of teachers al-

ready under local retirement systems;

for voluntary acceptance on the part

of those now teaching followed by

compulsory acceptance on the part

of those entering the service of the

state.

The essential point of the tenure of

office act is that a teacher who has

left himself during three consecutive

years in a position cannot be dis-

charged except for "inefficiency, inci-

piety, conduct unbecoming a teacher

or other just cause."

Discharge can be made only upon charges made in

writing and proved publicly, if nec-

essary.

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THREE ALARM FIRE IN LAWRENCE

Big Church Destroyed by Flames —Firemen Hurt When Ventilator Falls From Roof

WIELDING MONOPOLISTIC POWER

Government Begins its Third Anti-
Trust Move Against the United
Shoe Machinery Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—The federal government began its third anti-trust move against the United Shoe Machinery Co. in a suit filed here to-day charging the so-called trust with wielding an alleged monopolistic power and unfair trade tactics to force the Keighley company's competitor—in an unlawful contract for the leasing, sale and fixing the price of an "inseam trimming machine."

The United States district court here was asked to terminate the contract under which the Keighley company gave the United company the exclusive right to sell shoe machinery.

To destroy the competition of the Keighley concern, the United company is charged with employing alleged unfair methods to make it difficult for its competitor to conduct its business successfully.

The effect of the agreement is declared to be to "perpetuate and extend a monopoly of the shoe machinery industry in the United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey."

Following are the defendants to the suit:

United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston; Keighley company, Inc., Vineland, N. J.; Sydney Winslow, Orleans, Mass.; Edward Hurd, Newton, Mass.; Charles Percy Keighley, William Bottomly Keighley and Charles Keighley, Vineland, N. J.

The government's petition is a severe arraignment of the trust's alleged unfair practices. The vigorous enforcement of its methods is declared to have driven practically all competitors from the shoe machinery industry giving the \$25,000,000 United company control of more than 99 percent of the trade. The big corporation is described by the government as follows in the bill:

By misrepresentation and threats it deprives its competitors of their customers. It has threatened its competitors that it will use its enormous resources and powers to take away their customers. By threats it has prevented competing concerns from entering the business. It has given rebates to shoe manufacturers to induce them to use exclusively its machines. It has discontinued the sale to shoe manufacturers of all the most important ma-

chines and unlawfully devised and put into effect leases and licenses containing unreasonable and oppressive provisions, which agreements show manufacturers are compelled to execute in order to obtain machines with which to equip their factories. The company is accused of acquiring patents for valuable inventions and not using them for long periods. Persons assigning patents to the "trust" are alleged to have been required to agree to transfer for a specified time all their future patents or inventions of shoe machinery.

To destroy the competition of the Keighley concern, the United company is charged with employing alleged unfair methods to make it difficult for its competitor to conduct its business successfully.

The petition points out that the contract gives the United company exclusive right to put on sale all the "inseam trimming machines owned or controlled or hereafter made or acquired by the Keighley company. The two corporations agree not to encourage any other person or corporation to enter into business in connection with leasing machines except in accordance with the terms of the contract. While the Keighley company retains the right to sell the machines to others, the United company prohibits it from accepting a price less than \$650. The Keighley company is required under the agreement to pay \$200 to the United company for every rapid seam trimming machine it sells.

The petition is signed by Attorney General Wickersham, James A. Fowler, assistant to the attorney-general, William S. Gregg, special assistant, and John B. Vreeland, United States attorney at Trenton.

The contract was entered into only last September. There was pending at Boston a civil suit for the dissolution of the shoe machinery company and one count of indictments returned against its officers for the alleged violation of the Sherman law. The United States supreme court recently dismissed other indictments filed against the same defendants.

REPORT OF DEATHS

For the week ending Feb. 5, 1913

30—Alice J. Russell, 45, pneumonia.
Martha W. Hoot, 75, apoplexy.
Edward Meloy, 65, carcinoma of pharynx.
31—Rose E. Anderson, 61, heart disease.
Thomas Alken, 33, accident.
Kazimira Gojda, 2 mos., pneumonia.
Daniel F. Fagan, 9 mos., valv. disease of heart.
John J. Whalen, 62, arterio-sclerotic.
Honora Whelan, 78, senile gangrene.

Feb. 1—James Reynolds, 53, lobar pneumonia.
Alma Lowrey, 27, disease of heart.
William J. Taylor, 32, accident.
Desire Hebert, 67, softening of brain.

2—Georgiana Brown, 57, apoplexy.
Aldred Malliotis, 53, lobar pneumonia.

Reindeau, 2 hrs., prem. birth.
Irene Desaulniers, 4 mos., gastroenteritis.
Joseph Ferreaux, 61, cerebral hemorrhage.

3—Mary L. Brown, 52, gall stones.
Amanda Gervais, 45, post operative ileus.
Elijah J. Mellon, 67, hepatic obstruction.

4—Rodes, 6 hrs., prem. birth.
Sigmond Gruber, 2 mos., convulsions.
Francis S. Hegner, 60, cancer.

5—John F. Lynch, 40, acute nephritis.
6—John H. Fagan, 65, arterio-sclerotic.

Thomas F. Foley, 29, bronchial asthma.
7—Willard Pollard, 2, pneumonia.
Stephen Flynn, City Clerk.

FUNERAL NOTICES

CONNOR—The funeral of the late Michael J. Connor will take place at 9 o'clock Monday morning from his home, 73 Pleasant street. Solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated in the Immaculate Conception church at 10 o'clock. Burial in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell in charge.

MCDERMOTT—The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine McDermott will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the funeral parlors of Undertaker James H. McDermott. Services will be held at St. Peter's church at 3 o'clock. Undertaker James H. McDermott in charge of oration.

BALCH—Died in this city, Feb. 8, Mrs. Martha A. R. Balch, widow of the late N. Charles Balch, aged 70 years, 4 months, 25 days. Funeral services will be held from the late residence, 117 Third street, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends invited. The burial will be at Ipswich, Mass. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers J. B. Currier Co.

NUTTER—The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine Nutter, will take place at 2 o'clock from the funeral chapel of C. H. Molloy in Market street. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertaker C. H. Molloy in charge.

MOODY—Died February 5, at Old Orchard, Maine, Isaac Moody, aged 85 years. Funeral services will be conducted tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the Tabot Memorial chapel of the Lowell cemetery. Friends invited without further notice. Undertaker George W. Healey in charge.

PARKHURST—Died at his home, 33 Howard street, in this city, February 5, Alfred G. Parkhurst, aged 74 years. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 33 Howard street, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends invited to attend without further notice and are kindly asked to omit flowers. Undertaker George W. Healey in charge.

WESSEN—The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine A. Wessen will take place Monday morning at 8 o'clock from her home, 15 Bareley street. High mass of requiem will be celebrated in St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons in charge.

FOLEY—The funeral of the late Thomas F. Foley took place this morning at 8:30 o'clock from the chapel of J. F. O'Donnell & Sons, and was largely attended by sorrowing relatives and friends. The cortège proceeded to St. Patrick's church where at 9 o'clock the mass of requiem was sung by Rev. Joseph Curtin. The choir under the direction of Mr. Michael J. Johnson, the soloists the Gregorian mass, the solo being sustained by Miss Alice E. Murphy and Mr. Andrew McCarthy. Mr. Johnson presiding at the organ. Among the many beautiful floral tributes were a large arrangement of roses, "No Cross, No Crown," from the employees of the Merrimack packing room, and a large wreath from Mrs. Nellie Bourge, sister of the deceased and a spiritual bouquet from the employees of the packing room of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co.

The bearers were Daniel Joseph, John Arthur, Richard and Daniel Foley. The interment was in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery where the committal prayers were read by Rev. Fr. Curtin. The funeral was under the direction of Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

PAIGNON—The funeral of Mrs. Francois Paignon took place this morning from the funeral parlors of Undertaker Joseph Albert. High mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock by Rev. Fr. Antonietti, O. M. I. The choir was under the direction of Mr. Frank Gourdeau, Mrs. Joseph A. Bernard presiding at the organ. The bearers were Emile Paignon, J. B. Noel, Alfred Lepine and Gaston Revel. The casket was placed in the vault at St. Joseph's cemetery. Funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertaker Joseph Albert.

Enjoys Party

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mrs. J. D. Gordon, 138 Pleasant street last night when her daughter Grace entertained about 40 of her friends. A musical program was carried out consisting of violin selections by Mr. Hans Borod and Mr. Ben Somethurst, also piano selections by Mr. Walter J. Scamell, Mr. Raymond Forges, Mr. Ben Parke, Miss Lulu Cunningham, Jessie Somethurst, and a comic solo and selection on the piano by Little Agnes Gordon.

Mr. Joseph Carroll was there as large as life in his usual laughable spirit. "That Old Girl of Mine" was sung by Miss Grace Gordon, also "Mine" by Miss Bertha Gordon.

A whistling solo by Mr. Solon Mason was greatly enjoyed.

Refreshments were served at 10 p.m., then games were played until a late hour, when the party broke up.

THE NEW SUBSTITUTE TEETH
PAINLESS EXTRACTION FREE

DR. T. J. KING
65 MERRIMACK STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
HOURS 9 TO 5 TEL. 3500
NO PAIN. Lady Attendant—French Spoken.
NO HIGH PRICES

ATTEMPT TO MURDER PRES. ARAUJO

Charges That Plot to Kill Salvador Executive Was the Work of Paid Assassins

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Charges that the recent attempted murder of President Araujo of Salvador was the work of paid assassins sent from Guatemala City, where the plot to kill the Salvador executive was alleged to have been hatched, were denied today by Angel Pena, Guatemalan consul at New Orleans.

"Attempts to place the blame for this crime upon President Estrada Cabrera came from his enemies in this city," declared Senor Pena. "Enemies in New Orleans of President Cabrera are working incessantly to do him harm."

Senator Pena declared entirely un-

founded rumors that President Cabrera was interested in plans to effect a change in the executive power of Salvador.

"I am sure the Washington govern-

ment's action in dispatching warships to Central American waters is not

based upon any unsettled conditions in

Guatemala," said Senor Pena.

From other sources close to the gov-

ernment of Salvador it was declared

that for a month President Araujo had

been warned that President Cabrera

was planning action against Araujo's

government. Relations between the two

presidents have not been friendly for

several months.

FUNERALS

WHITTEMORE—Mrs. Mary A. widow of David Whittemore, died at her home in Pingreeville, Tuesday, Feb. 4. Mrs. Whittemore was in her 85th year, and had spent more than 60 years of her life in the village where she passed away. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, who has been affectionately devoted to the aged parent and given her the most attentive care. Funeral services were held from the home, Friday afternoon, Rev. Harrison L. Packard officiating. The burial was in Westlawn cemetery.

MCDONALD—The funeral of Angus McDonald took place from his home in South Westford at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and was very largely attended, many relatives and friends and a number of neighbors attending. At 1:30 o'clock a high funeral mass was celebrated in St. Catherine's church, Granbyville, by the pastor, Rev. Edmund T. Scholtz. The regular choir was in attendance and under the direction of Miss Mary F. Hartman, organist. After the service the organist sang a hymn. At the offertory "Pio Jesu" was sung by Miss Hanley in a very effective manner, and as the body was being borne from the church "De Profundis" was sung by the full choir. The service was followed by a mass of the dead.

McDONALD—At 10:30 a.m. the service

of the deceased was held in the church.

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FOR MEATLESS MENUS

Some New Dishes for the Vegetarians

Even for those who do not agree with the principles of vegetarianism there are certain meatless dishes that appeal favorably. Here are a few simple recipes of this kind that may be successfully worked out by any good plain cook for the Lenten menu:

Macaroni Rissoles

Take one teaspoonful of butter beans

which have been boiled until they are

quite soft, half a teaspoonful of boiled

macaroni, half a teaspoonful of cold po-

tatoes (mashed), the yolks of two eggs, pepper and salt, half a teaspoonful of brown breadcrumbs—that is to say,

the crumbs of bread which have been

brown and dried in the oven. Cut the

macaroni up into small pieces.

Mash the beans and potatoes. Mix all

together with half the quantity of

breadcrumbs, bind them with the yolk

of an egg and shape them into small balls.

Roll the balls in breadcrumbs, fry them a deep golden brown and

serve very hot. They are very nice with bacon at breakfast or they will

take the place of a vegetable for luncheon.

Bread and Cheese Custard

Take one-half pound of grated cheese,

one-half pound of grated breadcrumbs,</

SONS GIVE UP IN THE EDDY CASE

Abandon Fight for \$3,000,000

Left by Christian Science

Founder

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—After two years of litigation the fight over the \$3,000,000 estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy was formally abandoned yesterday by her sons.

In place of the big estate left by the founder of Christian Science, the two men resigned themselves to be satisfied with one-tenth of the sum.

The bitter struggle which cast the whole question of the Christian Science faith into the courts, and called upon the law to pass upon it as a religion, was closed yesterday when Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., and his foster son, E. J. Foster Eddy of

Waterbury, Vt., agreed through their counsel to abide by an agreement made before Mrs. Eddy's death, by which between them they get less than \$500.

\$2,700,000 for Church

The Church of Christ, Scientist, will now become possessed of about \$2,700,000 left it by Mrs. Eddy two years ago. A statement given out by the trustees of the church yesterday specifically declared that the contestants of the will neither received, nor will receive, any money in connection with the disposal of the litigation.

Mr. Parker last night gave out a

statement, saying: "The stipulations from the viewpoint of the heirs, finally and conclusively terminate all present litigation and preclude the possibility of further litigation or controversy by them with respect to the disposition of the estate of the late Mrs. Eddy."

Five Trustees

The five trustees who will administer the immense sum which has thus been surrendered into their hands are Archibald McLellan, Allison V. Stewart, Adam H. Dickey, John V. Pittmore and James A. Neal.

Last night they refused to make any statement in addition to that given out officially from the Christian Science headquarters. The agreement for the final disposition of the Eddy fortune was made between former Attorney-General Herbert Parker of Boston, representing the sons, and then Frank S. Street of Concord, N. H., representing the administrator of the church. The preliminary agreement was made Jan. 17 and was re-executed Jan. 25. It provides that there shall be judgments entered against the sons in all pending

of the litigation. The agreement between counsel pro-

Lowell, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1913

A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

250 DOZEN

SAMPLE GLOVES AND MITTENS

For Men and Boys, Are Now On Sale at From 1-2 to 1-3 Below Regular Prices.

This big assortment embraces nearly every sort of a hand covering for winter wear. Gloves and Mittens of wool and leather, lined or unlined, for street wear, auto use, and working gloves of every sort, including special lines of "Railroad Gloves," the celebrated Sargeant make—gloves well known for their great wearing qualities.

Regular 50c and 75c Gloves and Mittens, only, pair.....**33c**
Regular \$1.50 and \$2 Gloves and Mittens, only, pair.....**98c**
Regular \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 grades, fur lined, only, pair.....**\$1.98**

SPECIAL FOR BOYS—

Woolen Gloves and Mittens, 15c a Pair; 2 Pairs for 25c; instead of 25c pair.

EAST SECTION

LEFT AISLE

THE LACES WHICH CAME TO US FROM THE POWRIE STOCK WILL BE PLACED ON SALE ON MONDAY NEXT--PRICED AT HALF.

WEST SECTION

CENTRE AISLE

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES, ETC.

The entire stock of GEORGE F. ALLEN comes to this store at a big discount, and the values which we shall offer in a few days will astound you.



Boys' Clothing

FINAL MARKDOWNS IN OVERCOATS
---AT THE TIME THE BOYS NEED THEM MOST.

Some 250 goo warm Overcoats, in styles that just strike the boys' ideas of "what 'n overcoat should be." Every coat in our stock has been reduced in price without thought of the cost.

RUSSIAN OVERCOATS—In brown and gray mixtures, with velvet or astrachan collars. Been selling at \$4.00 and \$4.50. Only, each.....**\$2.59**

RUSSIAN OVERCOATS—New models, from all wool Meltons and Kerseys, flannel lined, half belted styles. Worth \$5.00 and \$6.00. Only, each **\$3.59**

PALMER STREET

BIG HEAVY OVERCOATS—Single and double breasted; new style, with half belt, browns and grays. Sizes 11 to 18 years. Regular price \$5.00. Only each.....**\$3.00**

STYLISH COATS—With convertible collars, all wool cloths, in gilster lengths, usually sold at \$8.00 and \$10.00. Only, each.....**\$5.00**

BASEMENT

statement, saying: "The stipulations from the viewpoint of the heirs, finally and conclusively terminate all present litigation and preclude the possibility of further litigation or controversy by them with respect to the disposition of the estate of the late Mrs. Eddy."

Mutual Consent

The termination of this litigation has been brought about entirely and voluntarily on the part of the heirs, and all parties have joined in mutual consent in the several courts."

Yesterday's agreement leaves Mrs. Eddy's own son, George W. Glover, with \$120,000 in cash and \$125,000 in trust from her estate and her adopted son, Ebenezer J. Foster Eddy, with \$45,000 cash.

The agreement ends sensational litigation which was being fought simultaneously in three courts, the superior court of Merrimack county, New Hampshire; the superior court of Massachusetts and the district court of New Hampshire.

The only concession made to the sons that is apparent in the agreement, is that the trustees holding the \$175,000 fund for the benefit of the family of George W. Glover, shall not further claim that the rights of Glover and his family are forfeited by their action in the other court proceedings.

Stopped by Agreement

The fight against the succession of far the greater part of Mrs. Eddy's property to the Christian Science church was begun by her sons on two grounds. Stopped by an agreement made in 1909, prior to her death, that in consideration of the \$300,000 which was divided between them they would not contest the will, they could only appear in court as "interveners" through actions to show that the will was contrary to law and that they should inherit from Mrs. Eddy as thereby rendered intestate.

In this way the whole question of the right of Christian Science to be considered as a bona fide religion became involved.

Under a New Hampshire statute Glover's attorneys, headed by former Senator William E. Chandler, maintained that Mrs. Eddy's bequest of her estate to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, did not constitute a valid trust, because the law limited the amount of money that could be given to any one trust. The New Hampshire court held the contention was not good, because the \$2,500,000 legacy left in that state was not to one church, but to a "charitable trust."

Attack on Religion

The above mentioned decision sent the case back to the superior court of New Hampshire for trial, and it was pending when yesterday's agreement was reached.

In Massachusetts the fight on the will was based on a direct attack on the religion of Christian Science itself, and for that reason the practical withdrawal of Mrs. Eddy's sons from their contentions, was last night a cause of wide rejoicing among the Christian Scientists of Boston.

The statement emanating from the Christian Science authorities yesterday says:

"Immediately upon the probating of their mother's will in January, 1911, however, the sons, notwithstanding the above agreement, began actions in the state and federal courts of New Hampshire, claiming she was intestate and that they were entitled to her entire estate."

"They also appeared in the Massachusetts supreme court making the same claim. In all of these proceedings the sons also made direct attack upon the religion of which their mother was the founder, and upon the officials of her church. But in the stipulations just filed, they unconditionally retract such charges and consent that the courts may enter judgment against them thereon."

The suggestion has often been made that the census bureau should compile and publish detailed information, when desired, at the expense of the local governments of individuals desiring it. The director recommends an amendment to the law which would permit the employment of additional clerks for this purpose, provided the amount of salaries paid to such clerks, together with other expenses, should not exceed the amount received from outside sources for work performed.

New Census Building Needed

Since for many reasons the census office proper has not the advantages that could be secured in more modern and suitable quarters, there was some hesitation about retaining it during 1912, but after thoroughly canvassing the situation it was decided upon as the most advisable course, especially as the lessor offered to expend several thousand dollars in much-needed changes, chiefly designed to improve the sanitary condition of the building.

The board will ask the town for the appropriation of \$10,500 for the maintenance of the public schools for the present year.

DIED SUDDENLY

Mrs. Catherine Nutter Was Found Dead in Her Room in Middlesex Street Last Night

Mrs. Catherine Nutter, who made her home with Mrs. Clifford in the latter's boarding house at 103 Middlesex street, was found dead last night. At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Nutter went to her room and that was the last seen of her until her body was found at 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

Deceased is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Ellen Hardy and Mrs. Mary Tutte, both of Derry, N. H., and a niece, Miss Catherine Metivier of this city. She was 33 years old.

Health Raids.

By Dr. True

We must trace sickness back to its source. We must ask the question, "Whence comes my sickness?"

My practice as a physician showed that nine-tenths of human sickness, from infancy to old age, comes from stomach or bowels, gets out of order.

Headaches, tired feeling, nervous depression, weakness, spots before the eye, bad breath, sleeplessness, irritability, dizziness and many other signs of sickness stop if you treat the stomach and bowels right and get them into working order.

Look first to the stomach and bowels. Get them working right and health will be yours.

My prescription, known as Dr. True's Elixir, has done wonders for sick people,

because it is the one remedy that you can rely on to set things right in the stomach and bowels.

Costs 35c, 50c and \$1.00 and is sold by all druggists, big or little, everywhere.

Druggists, as a rule, are very honest. They do not try to substitute something else for Dr. True's Elixir, because they know its value. Many druggists use it for their own families, for children or grown people.

U. S. CENSUS BUREAU

Report of Director Durand to Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—One of the most important subjects discussed in the annual report of Director Durand of the bureau of the census, recently submitted to the secretary of commerce and labor, is that of the proposed quinquennial census of agriculture in 1915.

The thirteenth census act contains a provision that there shall be in 1915 and once every ten years thereafter a census of agriculture and live stock, acreage of farm land and of principal crops, etc.

Schedules Too Elaborate

One of the chief causes of the timeliness of the recent census of agriculture has been the great elaboration of the schedules. The agricultural schedule of 1910 was not much more detailed than that of 1900, yet it contained spaces for more than 300 different items regarding each farm. Many of the inquiries, of course, did not apply to the majority of farms, but their presence on the schedule nevertheless made it confusing and discouraging to the enumerator and to the farmer. Among the inquiries were many which the average farmer could not be expected to answer except by the roughest sort of estimates. Either the public must get along without so much agricultural information, or a part of the information must be secured by other methods than that of general enumeration.

Improvement of Machinery

The population statistics of the thirteenth census, like those of the two preceding censuses, have been tabulated by means of a punched-card system. Prior to the thirteenth census the punching machines, electrical card-sorting machines and electrical tabulating machines required in connection with this method of tabulation were rented from private concerns. Those used at the thirteenth census, on the other hand, were devised by experts employed by the bureau, and were either constructed in the machine shop of the bureau or by outside concerns under contract. Thus the census bureau now owns its tabulating machinery. These machines have been greatly improved by the addition of new devices, which materially reduces the expense of tabulation.

As the result of the expenditures of the census bureau during the past few years for devising and constructing tabulating machinery, the bureau now has in its possession machines which can be used with little additional investment for future censuses. The present tabulating machines will, with little modification, prove adequate to the needs of the bureau for several censuses to come.

Furnishing of Statistics

One of the difficult questions confronting the bureau of the census is the extent to which census statistics shall be tabulated and published with reference to small areas. Naturally it is proper that more details should be published for the United States as a whole and for the states as units than for such areas as counties, villages, wards of cities, or still smaller areas. The drawing of the line with respect to the amount of detail to be tabulated for small areas has for the most part been left by congress to the judgment of the directors of census.

The suggestion has often been made that the census bureau should compile and publish detailed information, when desired, at the expense of the local governments of individuals desiring it. The director recommends an amendment to the law which would permit the employment of additional clerks for this purpose, provided the amount of salaries paid to such clerks, together with other expenses, should not exceed the amount received from outside sources for work performed.

New Census Building Needed

Since for many reasons the census office proper has not the advantages that could be secured in more modern and suitable quarters, there was some hesitation about retaining it during 1912, but after thoroughly canvassing the situation it was decided upon as the most advisable course, especially as the lessor offered to expend several thousand dollars in much-needed changes, chiefly designed to improve the sanitary condition of the building.

A more modern building erected with a view to present and future needs of the permanent bureau, with better facilities for lighting and ventilation, and a large amount of storage space for documents, records, equipment and furniture carried over between census periods, would greatly facilitate the work of the bureau and would add to the comfort and well-being of its employees. The need of a blueprint building is particularly great, in view of the vast quantity of valuable records which must be stored.

BRANCH ST. LOUIS, A. C. F.

Held Installation of Officers at the Centralized Social Club Last Night—Entertainment Given

The installation of the recently elected officers of Branch St. Louis, A. C. F. took place last night at the Centralized Social Club in Lakeview avenue. J. N. Gregoire acted as installing officer and those ushered into office were the following:

President, Alphonse Dalphon; first vice president, Henri Pollier; second vice president, Leslie Emond; secretary-treasurer, J. Arsene Trudel; marshals, Chris Brunelle and Albert Martine; trustees, Armand Trudel, Virginie Leve and Donat Lapointe, and representative to the executive council, Gaston Caron.

At the close of the business meeting a very interesting program was given, which included remarks by several of the officers, and musical numbers. Refreshments were also served and the large gathering spent a very enjoyable evening.

Roosevelt Libel Case

MARQUETTE, Mich., Feb. 8.—While the libel case of Col. Theodore Roosevelt against George A. Newell, editor of the Ishpeming "Iron Ore," is on the calendar for the February term of the Marquette county circuit court, it was said here yesterday that the case probably would be put over until May. The February term opens Monday.

Also it is said the case could not be reached on the calendar for at least a week after the opening of court, as the first few days will be devoted to criminal business.

The Roosevelt-Newell case in the circuit court is a civil proceeding for damages. The criminal case of the same nature is a justice court action and is still pending in the lower court.

Mothers should always keep Syrup of Figs handy. It is the only stomach, liver and bowel cleanser and regulator needed—a little given today will have a sick child tomorrow.

Full directions for children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the package.

Ask your druggist for the full name, "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna," prepared by the California Fig Syrup Co. This is the delicious tasting genuine old reliable. Refuse anything else offered.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

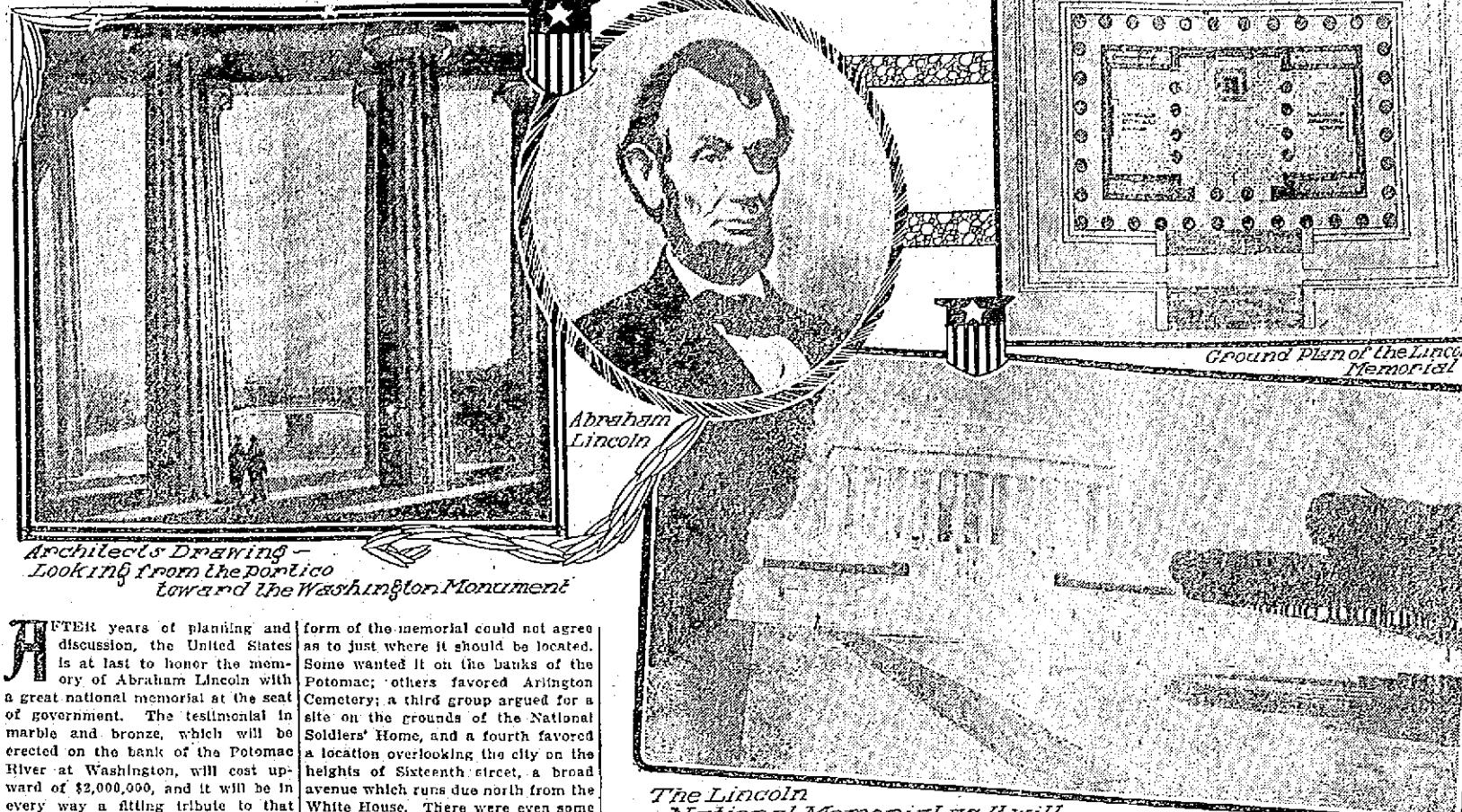
THE itching, burning, suffering and loss of sleep of eczemas, rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp are at once relieved and permanent skin health restored in most cases by warm baths with

Cuticura Soap

followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment when all else fails. To know this and not to send postal immediately for Free Samples and 32-p. Skin Book is to fail in your duty to yourself and family.

Address "Cuticura," Dept. 16, Boston. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Depots in all world centers.

A NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN



Architect's Drawing
Looking from the portico
toward the Washington Monument

AFTER years of planning and discussion, the United States is at last to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln with a great national memorial at the seat of government. The testimonial in marble and bronze, which will be erected on the bank of the Potomac River at Washington, will cost upward of \$2,000,000, and it will be in every way a fitting tribute to that martyr President who was so largely responsible for the preservation of the Union. It will, of course, inevitably be several years ere this Memorial can be completed, but perhaps it will be ready for dedication on the fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln's death.

The slow pace at which the project for Lincoln Memorial at the capital has moved forward, until recently, may be attributed in great measure to the difficulty of reaching an agreement as to what form the memorial should take. Legislators, public officials and public-spirited citizens were unanimous in the opinion that some enduring tributes should be provided but there has been wide divergence of opinion as to what form the testimonial should take. Perhaps a majority of all the interested persons whose judgment has been consulted have been in favor of a monumental structure of some kind at the national capital but a considerable contingent argued for a Memorial Bridge spanning the Potomac River and connecting the city of Washington with Arlington, our greatest national cemetery. Another influential coterie have stood out for a memorial boulevard or highway, some eighty miles in length connecting the seat of government with Gettysburg, our most important Civil War battlefield.

And there have been wheels within wheels as it were, because even the persons who were of one mind on the

form of the memorial could not agree as to just where it should be located. Some wanted it on the banks of the Potomac; others favored Arlington Cemetery; a third group argued for a site on the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home, and a fourth favored a location overlooking the city on the heights of Sixteenth street, a broad avenue which runs due north from the White House. There were even some adherents of a proposal for placing the memorial at the site of old Fort Stevens, a Civil War defense located five miles from Washington and which has had its fame perpetuated because Lincoln was here under fire during the raid by General Early in July, 1864.

From such a mass of claims and counter-claims, diversity of opinion and range of artistic ideals there has finally come forth the project which promises to at last provide the nation with a Lincoln Memorial of which it may well be proud. It was just about two years ago, or on February 9, 1911, to be exact, that Congress created a commission to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission to procure and determine upon a location, plan and design for a memorial in the city of Washington to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The new Lincoln Memorial Commission had no sooner gotten down to work and realized the difficult problem that confronted it than it called upon the Commission of Fine Arts for expert advice as to the best location for the Memorial. The Fine Arts body devoted four months of close and careful study to all phases of the question and then unanimously recommended that Potomac Park be chosen as the site of the new structure. Potomac Park, it may be explained, is a newly created waterside park that occupies all the most attractive portion of the waterfront on the Potomac River at Washington.

The Lincoln National Memorial as it will appear when completed

When it came to securing a design for the Lincoln Memorial—the Memorial that is evidently to "come true" at last—the Commission engaged the services of Mr. Henry Bacon and Mr. John Russell Pope, the well-known architects of New York. Each of these experts, in due course, prepared several complete designs including perspectives, plans and models and the outcome of this competition was that the Commission chose Mr. Bacon to prepare the final design for the Lincoln Memorial—the design that should be submitted to Congress for its approval.

The design which was finally accepted is an admirable one may be surmised from the fact that the members of the Commission were unanimous in accepting it and in recommending that Congress approves the construction of the Memorial in accordance with these plans. Architect Bacon was, from the outset, impressed with the possibilities of Potomac Park—a site comparatively isolated in the midst of a large area of undeveloped land—and he has worked out his idea that a monumental structure standing in such a broad plain, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, will be as widely seen and appear quite as impressive as though it were located on a hilltop. As seen from the hills on either side of the river

the new Lincoln Memorial is bound to appear impressive in the highest degree.

The effectiveness of this tribute to national hero will be further enhanced by the circumstances that it will almost inevitably be viewed in association with the Washington National Monument and the dome of the U. S. Capitol, with both of which it will be in direct line. Thus on the great axis, planned over a century ago, we will have at one end the Capitol which is the monument of the government. To the west, over a mile distant from the Capitol is the monument to Washington, the foremost of the founders of the government. And now on the same axis, still farther to the west and upward of a mile from the Washington Monument we will have a monument to the man who gave the government, the three forming one complete and harmonious testimonial of a nation's gratitude.

From the very beginning of his study of the subject, Architect Bacon believed that this Memorial to Abraham Lincoln should embody four main features and he has worked along this line in evolving his successful design. The four features to be thus given emphasize comprise, respectively, a statue of the man; a memorial of his Gettysburg speech; a memorial of his second inaugural address; and a symbol of the union of the United States which he stated it was his paramount object to save.

In accordance with this policy a statue of Lincoln—the design of which has not yet been formulated—will occupy a position in the central hall of the Memorial structure and in order to emphasize its significance and leave the visitor alone with it no other object than the statue will be permitted in this room. On either side of the central space will be smaller halls each containing a memorial—one of the Gettysburg speech and the other of the second inaugural address. These speeches will be reproduced in bronze letters on massive monumental tablets. Surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials of the man is planned a colonnade, forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing one of the States—thirty-six in all—in existence at the time of Lincoln's death, while on the walls above the colonnade, and supported at intervals by eagles, will be forty-eight memorial restos, one for each of our present States.

That the Lincoln Memorial may have its proper setting the ground comprising the site will be raised, by means of terraces, to a level 45 feet higher than the surrounding area. There will be, first of all, a circular terrace one thousand feet in diameter

and eleven feet in height on the outer edge of which will be planted four concentric rows of trees leaving a plateau in the center 755 feet in diameter—that is greater than the length of the U. S. Capitol. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, will rise the marble memorial, but there need be no fear for its stability on this made mound for all the foundations of the steps, terraces and the memorial proper will rest on concrete piling which will extend down to solid rock.

The platform of the memorial under

the columns already mentioned, will be 204 feet in length and 183 feet in width. The colonnade, referred to

above will be 183 feet long and 118

feet wide and the individual columns

will each be 44 feet high and 7 feet 5

inches in diameter at the base. From

this statement of dimensions it may

be surmised that the whole effect of

this gleaming white pile will be mas-

sive as well as imposing. The total

height of the structure above the fin-

ished grade at the base of the terrace

will be 99 feet. The colonnade en-

trance to the Memorial Hall is to be

equipped with sliding bronze grilles,

filled with plate glass. Ordinarily, in

pleasant weather these sliding doors

will be rolled back into space pro-

vided in the walls, thus, opening the

whole interior to the air and sunlight,

but at night they will be closed for

the protection of the Memorial and

the same course can be followed in

inclement weather, with every assur-

ance that ample light will be admitted

to the interior through the extensive

glass surfaces. The central hall,

where the statue will stand—is to be

10 feet in length by 60 feet in width

and 60 feet in height. Each of the

halls on either side, where will be

placed the great tablets bearing Lin-

coln's most famous speeches, will be

57 feet in length, 37 feet in width and

60 feet in height. Each of these side

halls is separated from the central

hall and partially screened by means

of a row of Ionic columns, each 50 feet high.

As planned this Memorial will easily cost every penny of the \$2,000,000 which Congress proposes to expend upon it. The architect, after consulting with experienced monumental contractors, figures that the monument proper can be constructed for the sum of \$1,775,000. But this does not allow anything for the statue of Lincoln, the bronze memorials of his two speeches or the architect's commission. These incidentals will easily require all the balance of \$225,000. And this makes no provision for the landscape gardening around the Memorial including a lagoon and steps leading from the Memorial down to this waterway. However, there is no disposition to dispense with the lagoon which will be worth all it costs as an adjunct to the artistic environment of the Memorial. Indeed, it has become quite the prevailing fashion to provide an artificial waterway extending in front of a monumental structure and serving as a mirror to reflect its outlines. How much such a basin can add to the beauty of an ensemble is attested by the McKinley Memorial at Canton, Ohio, which was erected on that plan.

Now that both the Senate and House of Representatives have approved the report and recommendations of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, appropriations for the actual work will be made by Congress from time to time under the usual "continuing contract" plan, and at last we shall see a fulfillment of the long-delayed and long-neglected duty—a duty that has been on the public mind ever since the year 1869, at which early date Congress incorporated a "Lincoln Monument Association," of which the Treasurer of the United States was made Treasurer, but of which nothing ever came. As Senator Root says, "It is not tolerable that the remaining survivors of the generation that knew Lincoln should pass away and leave no memorial of their reverence and love for him in the city which was the scene of his service and sacrifice."

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY - PAST AND PRESENT



The Celluloid and satin Valentine of Ten Years Ago

The New Double Valentine
Return Card

known in history was a bishop who healed the son of Craton, the rhetorician, and who a few months later met his death in the most unromantic fashion imaginable—being choked to death by a fish bone.

In the latter part of the sixteenth

century Valentine Day customs were at their height and the love missives sent out were of such a tender nature that the Church in the person of St. Francis de Sales attempted to reform the customs by forbidding these interchanges of love missives between boys and girls, but in the end the young men and maidens triumphed and the custom continued. In France during the same period there was a quaint ceremony. There young people of both sexes had their names written on slips of paper and put into receptacles.

Drawings took place in which each sex could secure a partner from the other. It was customary for the sentimental bond set up by the selection to make to endure for one year and no longer unless sooner terminated by the marriage or death of the parties.

During the year each stood to the other in the relation of Cavalier and Lady of Beauty, the knight being bound to honor and defend the fair one whose name he drew, for twelve months at least. For this she repaid him in smiles and silk favors, when silk was obtainable. This same custom prevailed in Scotland and England. It was a particularly picturesque custom in Scotland, where a

young man became a sort of mediaeval knight of romance to his lady love.

In Herefordshire two hundred years ago it was a St. Valentine's Day custom among the poor and middle classes for the children to assemble in one part of the town and then go to the home of the chief personage of the town and sing under his window. The favored one would then throw them wreaths of ribbons and true lovers knots with which to adorn themselves. Two or three of the girls then selected the youngest among them (generally a boy) whom they decked up with the wreaths. Placing him at the head of the line they marched around the town in great glee singing:

"Good morrow to you Valentine,
Curl your hair as I do mine—
Ties before and lace behind."

They thus repeated again and again as they passed under the windows. Few of the inhabitants refused to throw them the pennies they expected to help buy sweets for the feast they held at the close of the day.

Another English custom of St. Valentine's Day was for a young man to pin a bay leaf to each corner of his pillow and one in the centre. He was then supposed to dream that he would marry his sweetheart inside of a year.

To make sure that the dream would come true he boiled an egg, took out the yolk and filled it with salt and ate it, shell and all, just before he retired. He would speak to no one nor would he drink water until morning. Such a diet is likely to bring dreams of a most indescribable nature and an attack of burning thirsts and acute indigestion as well. It seems superfluous to add that this custom has fallen into disuse.

In Leicestershire round balls filled with currants and caraway seeds were eaten by the inhabitants on February 14th, and were known as Valentine buns. In Southern England it was the custom as late as the seventeenth century for persons to leave presents on the doorsteps and after shaking the knocker violently to run away and leave the recipient to guess from whom it came. A few years ago in the country districts and even at the



Embossed satin Valentine with Tinsel Lettering and Candy Heart at Top

present day in small towns, many of the hideous comic valentines are delivered in this fashion.

During the last hundred years these pretty customs of drawings, names, etc., have died out and early in the nineteenth century ugly printed valentines appeared.

Challenging your valentine was in vogue during Shakespeare's day—a curious custom of a person who meets another of the opposite sex on February 14th, saying, "Good morrow! 'Tis St. Valentine's Day." It was an unwritten law that the person so addressed should present the speaker with a present. Later the challenge became more gallant for only a man could be challenged. A noted example of this custom appears in Ophelia's song in Hamlet:

"Good morrow, 'tis St. Valentine's Day,

"All in moral, al your window

"To be your valentine."

Sir Walter Scott in his description of the Wooing of the Fair Maid of Perth, and of his Hal of the Wynde, gives a description of the English custom of choosing partners on St. Valentine's Day. The old saying "She wears her heart on her sleeve" comes from the European custom of drawing one's valentine. After the drawing is over each girl wears the love message she has received pinned to a red heart on her sleeve. As the man whose name was drawn was well known to the company it seemed like a sort of parade of one's lover before the public, hence at present when a girl shows a decided fondness for a man she is said to wear her heart on her sleeve."

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the comic valentine was at its height, but it has steadily declined and at present few of those are sent out.

The lace paper valentine with its Cupids and sentimental verses is still popular, and hundreds of people are engaged in manufacturing these articles. Ten years ago the satin valentine with celluloid trimmings was in vogue. These were really very pretty with their satin puffing and fancy cut celluloid trimmings. There was usually a hand painted scene in the centre with the words "With my love" just beneath it.

The picture post-card craze is responsible for a number of pretty valentine cards. One of the novelties is a double or return card. On each card there is a large red heart held by golden Cupids. On one heart is the embossed head of a woman and on the other that of a man. Underneath each are the words "Your image is indelibly stamped upon my heart."

If a lady receives this card she is supposed to return the one which bears the face of the man to the sender as an evidence that their love is mutual.

The valentine of the present day sometimes consists of candy put up in boxes appropriate to the day. This year the special offerings in this line are heart-shaped boxes covered with roses, the flower which means true love. Heart-shaped boxes made of fancy white paper with a dainty china Cupid sitting on the cover is one of the newest. One especially handsome box has a beautiful doll dressed in Empire costume standing on the lid. The doll holds a bunch of lilacs-of-the-valley in each hand. The arms are outstretched as if offering the recipient the posies. These boxes are filled with heart-shaped candies. Bouquets of flowers, too, are used as valentines, and in these roses and lilacs-of-the-valley predominate.



The Valentine Candy Box

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor
SEX BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

THE FREE MAIL PRIVILEGE

In an address by Assistant Postmaster-General James J. Britt before the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters of the first class recently, he touched upon the free mail privilege as permitted in this country, and in some of its states.

Free mail may be broadly classed under three heads: congressional frank mail, official penalty mail, and personal free mail.

By congressional frank mail is meant all letters, speeches, public documents, and other matter which may be lawfully mailed free of postage by the vice-president, senators, representatives, delegates, and resident Philippine commissioners, and public documents mailed without postage by the majority of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives.

Official penalty mail embraces matter mailed postage free by the officers of the executive, judicial, and independent establishments of government.

Personal free mail is matter which congress has authorized private persons, either in consideration of valuable public service or in pursuance of an established public policy, to send through the mails free of postage.

In 1912, the loss to the postal revenues from free legislative and official mail, free registration, free newspapers and periodicals, and other personal free mail, was twenty million dollars.

Abuses of the free mail privilege are now relatively few compared with times in the past, particularly after the Civil war, when the abuse was so great that the privilege was withdrawn. Present abuses are confined chiefly to the legislative branch of the government not because of conscious breaches of the law on the part of senators and representatives, but because of the broad interpretation given to the term "official business." The loose interpretation of this term is illustrated in the case of senators and representatives who, when candidates for re-election, frequently send broadcast letters touching upon some public question in which they have been interested, and in support of their candidacy. This correspondence is not strictly speaking, frankable as the greater part of it has a private and personal purpose.

The greatest irregularity of the franking system, however, is within the law. This is the privilege enjoyed by senators and representatives, of having copies of the speeches, documents, and other matters reprinted from the Congressional Record, sent in envelopes obtained from the public printer, at public expense, and sent free through the mails. It is in this practice that postal revenues suffer most heavily.

It also gives an unfair advantage to legislators who, when they run for re-election, can send thousands of circulars to their constituents while their opponents, private citizens, must pay the regular postage. All these privileges come out of the public treasury and no office seeking is a private enterprise the public ought not be made to bear the expenses of anybody's campaign.

If the postal system is to be established on a paying basis, one of the first considerations must be more just and definite legislation governing the free mailing privilege which, as it now stands, is unfair and unscientific.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

The police investigation started by the revelations of the Becker trial in New York are still going on and events show that such an investigation is badly needed there. District Attorney Whitman has secured the confession of a patrolman who accuses a captain of sharing in his profit for the protection of a disorderly resort. The captain in turn confesses and implicates an inspector. Now Commissioner Waldo has suspended all three and is making an investigation, which, however, does not satisfy the district attorney, who wants to investigate on his own account.

LED HUSBAND TO DEATH

Woman Confesses That She Planned Murder

ONE can readily see how such a condition of affairs as that revealed by these disclosures would result in a short time in a completely disorganized force. A new man entering the department is surrounded by many inducements of illegal gain. Fellow members of the force are profiting by them; such things are not long kept secret. Hence will relate to the man higher up the man on whom he depends for promotion. He need have no fear of being censured by superiors as they, too, are in the same position. No matter how steadfast his principles are he is in great danger of descending to the crookedness so common around him and still more to a department rapidly becoming corrupted. It is simply the application of the rotten apple to a barrel that in due will corrupt the whole.

Rightly or wrongly New York has long stood before the public as a city of great sharp, bold-up men, and all forms of dishonesty. The only cure

for abuses is the enforcement of law, and when the very men who should enforce the law become the protectors of law-breakers, where are we to look for an amelioration of conditions?

It is to be hoped that, regardless of consequences, the investigation commenced by Whitman will be continued until the very roots of this cancer of corruption are拔出. When feelings of duty and personal responsibility are not sufficient to keep public officials from wrong, nothing is left but the sternest infliction of the punishments meted out by law for the commission of such crime.

DRUNKENNESS AS A DISEASE

A bill which would treat drunkenness as a disease rather than a crime has been brought before the legislature by Representative John H. Buckley of Dorchester, who claims that it is the duty of the state to cure drunkenness and not to punish the victim. Under the provisions of the bill a drunkard is defined as one so much under the influence of liquor that he cannot care for himself. It provides that such a person be detained by the police until sober, and then released after his name and residence have been recorded.

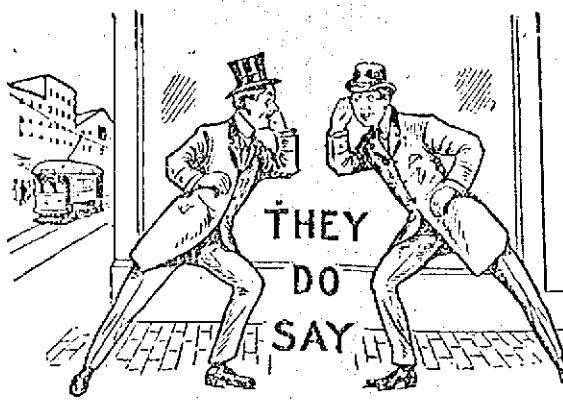
At a special hearing before the legal affairs committee of the legislature the bill was opposed by Police Commissioner O'Meara of Boston, who declared it dangerous and revolutionary. He also opposed giving a police officer any discretion in the release of a prisoner held for drunkenness. "The Buckley bill," he said, "undertakes to do what the courts have been unable to do in 2500 years."

Though the adoption of such a bill would probably result in much greater abuse, it serves to call attention to the fact that the law is practically powerless in the case of the habitual drunkard. Our police court records show that offending parties are checked only temporarily by a sentence to jail, and again and again into their old habits reappearing before the court at regular intervals. The greatest danger in the excessive use of intoxicating liquors is the weakening of the will power. The best resolutions of the confirmed drunkard come to naught, and it must be disheartening to a judge to be constrained to impose sentence continually on creatures that seem rather to suffer from a disease than a propensity to crime. The bill is one that will undoubtedly be widely discussed and that even though defeated will direct attention to the necessity of taking hold of the drunkard before his will power is lost and gradually restoring his self-control.

HOLD JUDGE PICKMAN

Should Judge Pickman carry out his determination to retire from the park commission that board would lose a most disinterested and enthusiastic worker and the city an official whose gratuitous services in the park board have been worth a great deal. The judge is an ardent lover of parks and beautiful scenery. He is greatly devoted to the park system of Lowell, its expansion, development and beautification. Often in the early summer mornings he has visited the summit of Fort Hill park or some of the other parks, admiring their beauty and planning how to make improvements. If there is any feasible way of inducing Judge Pickman to remain, it should

certainly be adopted by the municipal council. Inasmuch as it would be practically impossible to find a man so deeply devoted to the work of developing public parks and at the same time so experienced as is Judge Pickman. If Shedd park is to be developed in the near future, it would be well to have Judge Pickman on the board that would supervise the work. In this respect his services would be invaluable to the city. There will be no crookedness in connecting with the department while Judge Pickman is a member of the commission.



That the mails of Lowell are doing good business.

That all this talk about the Knox automobile will end in smoke.

That we may possibly have a good crop after all.

That the people of the Highlands want a public park and are bound to have it in time.

That some men play politics at the city's expense 365 days of the year and 26 in leap years.

That the case of the famous globe trotter Revell vs. Vietz will indefinitely be before the courts.

That \$5000 was saved on Shedd park in 1912, there being expended only \$2900 as against \$10,000 in 1911.

That some of the boys don't have to buy candy for the dear girls during the Lenten season.

That Justice is reported as most encouraging for the year among the Ayer City factories.

That Hon. William H. Henchey, the boy mayor of Woburn will come to Lowell for the big parade on March 22.

That Frank Beard's proposed boulevard along the Merrimack river is the topic of much comment in this city.

That in the death of Francis S. Ringer this week, St. Joseph's parish lost one of its most valuable members.

That the very narrow passageway known as Decatur street, was again this week the scene of another vehicle accident.

That it is a pretty good argument against the proposed boulevard through Centralville, that it would allow autolists to go through Lowell

expenses last year did not increase, as the auditor's annual report shows that the general pound keeper was again allowed 500 cents to keep his department going for 12 long months.

That Pound Keeper Orville Peabody's

and the city hall is

closed as the perpetual mourner for Annie Anderson. The officials at the House of Detention also say she showed no signs of having been injured and it was not until after she had been sentenced did they know it.

That a certain official at city hall is

increased rather than diminished, the servants told Mr. Hamlin they would not stay in the house.

Then it was, says Mr. Hart, that Mr. Hamlin consulted with Mrs. Holden and told her the house was haunted.

"He immediately gave up the house

and then demanded that we pay him his money back," said Mr. Hart last night. "And he has already threatened to sue us for the amount."

Tell of a Lively Room

Back Bay kitchens were alive with

the story last night. One story went

that one of the inmates of the house

was pulled bodily from a bed by invisible hands, while another was to

the effect that a broom at one time

sprang out of a corner of its own accord and thumped one of the inmates soundly over the head.

The mansion at 1 Gloucester street

appears from the outside more like an institution than a residence.

Ten years ago the Holden family vacated it and for some time it was empty. About six years ago a family

by the name of McKee occupied it for

a short time. Then it was vacant

again and a widow and her daughter

by the name of Lingard, together with a retinue of servants occupied it for a short time.

Then it was idle again until Mr. Hamlin moved his family into it last October.

It is understood that things went

well at first, and then the trouble started.

Rustling sounds were heard all about.

Objects moved without the aid of human agency.

It is said that Mr. Hamlin was so

thoroughly impressed with the strange

state of affairs that he wrote to a

scientific friend, asking him to explain

the phenomena.

According to Mr. Hart the answer to

that letter brought out the opinion

on the part of the professor that leaking

coal gas had affected the inmates

of the house, causing them to be tem-

porarily subjected to hallucinations.

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According to Mr. Hart the answer to

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LATEST DESIGNS
IN WOMEN'S WEARFEMININE HINTS
AND NOVELTIES

THE SUN FASHION PAGE

HOW PARIS IS USING
EMBROIDERIES IN NEW
SUMMER
FROCKSCrossbarred Net
Veiled with Two
Kinds of Embroidery

Flouncings Used in Tiers and As Draperies -- All-overs Form Deep, Sleeved Yokes -- Ecru Batiste Embroidered in White a Distinguished Material -- New Zigzag and Striped Weaves

EMBROIDERY is omnipresent in the new spring fashions. Colored embroideries on white and cream cotton materials give the Oriental suggestion so much in vogue now; while embroideries on ecru are used for distinctive frocks of a lingerie character, and the scores of new effects in all-white embroideries suffice description. With this vogue of embroidery returns, in natural sequence, the vogue for flounced effects; and two, three and even six-tier skirts, with one blouse of handsome machine embroidery mounted over another are to be a feature of the coming summer--according to advanced modes of the Southland season.

Deep flouncings are also incorporated in draped skirts, and indeed the lingerie frock of the new season appears to be an artful blending of sheer fabrics, rich embroidery and lace, so intricate in its design that it would be hopeless for the home dressmaker to try to copy it. Part of this intricacy of pattern is due to the fact that the handsome machine embroideries are added to the costume in the form of oddly shaped motifs, or shaped sections rather than being put on in straight flounces and bands in the elemental effects familiar for years. Such simple frocks are worn only by children now and the new embroidery trimmed summer frock of 1913 is a marvelous affair when turned out by the hands of a skilled couturier who has grasped the possibilities of the new embroideries in combination with airy fabrics and cobwebby laces. An example of this is illustrated in the summer evening gown of embroidered crepe and Cluny lace. The machine embroidered crepe flouncing has been used with masterly skill by the couturier-Alme. Paquin--and the simple beauty of its pattern is thrown into high relief by the introduction of very open Cluny lace in the design of the costume.

A Paquin Gown Trimmed With Machine Embroidery.

Note the very clever way in which the edge of the flouncing is attached to the lace of the skirt, the crepe material being scalloped out over the hip and attached to corresponding scallops in the lace by hand-embroidered buttonholing. The front edges of the flouncing, hemmed over a cord, fall free of the skirt and simulate a graceful drapery, crossed just below the waist and meeting again below the knees at the back, over the lace panel which forms the back of the skirt. Under the crossed drapery of embroidered crepe, in front, is a tunic made of bias bands of the Cluny, a band of the crepe flouncing, also bias in cut, being added at the lower edge. Below this tunic is a flounce of Cluny attached to a white liberty silk foundation skirt--very soft and clinging. Buttoned boots of white satin accom-

Macrame Lace and
Chiffon with a
Vest of Fine
EmbroideryEmbroidered Crepe Cleverly
Used to Outline a Skirt Drapery

morning costume of this character, part of the trousseau of a February bride who will spend her honeymoon at Alken, is of fine white cotton voile effectively decorated with long and short stitch embroidery in Roumanian colors. A border of this bright colored embroidery is set two inches above the hem of the hip-length tunic, and another row of the embroidery, inverted, encircles the bodice at the bust line. The skirt is plain, save for a six inch, corded hem and down the front are set buttons of Roman pearl and real buttonholes. The last six are left unfinished and this clash will reveal glimpses of a buttoned boot of white buckskin. A deep, oval tablier cut out of the front of the bodice is filled in with all-over eyelet embroidery and a collar of the same embroidery, edged with Cluny, turns back from the neck of the bodice, a little bow of silk in one of the Roumanian colors is set at the front, where the collar meets the tablier.

Two French frocks for Riviera wear show the popular Russian tunic idea, though neither of these costumes can be placed under the tailored, or even the semi-tailored, category. One is of handsome eyelet embroidery, flouncing combined with white net, and the other is of chiffon and very heavy Macrame lace.

The former frock is one of the most interesting models that Paris has turned out this season and already many lesser dressmakers are copying this lovely model which is pictured today. Net and machine embroidery in combination are excessively fashionable and this frock shows very open eyelet embroidery flouncing in one of the new machine patterns, above a skirt of pleated net, and below a dainty net tunic. Entrelacs of val lace are set into the net to add to its airy character and make the richness of the solid embroidery all the more effective. The embroidery runs up as far as the bust on an under-blouse or guimpe also of net and on this veiled embroidery bodice is a bow of the pale corn-colored ribbon which forms the sash. The sash should not be passed by without close attention since it, also, is a new style, introduced this sea-

son. Two bows of the wide, pleated corn-colored ribbon--milk ribbon by this way--are set at equal distances from the center back, one of the bows being just a trifle longer than the other.

All-over Embroidery Used For Yokes and Tunics.

Another fetching example of embroidery and net in combination, is shown in a frock just completed by Lanvin for a French bride-to-be.

A Net and
Embroidery Frock
in the Russian Style

Red Chiffon
Touches Give Dash to
This Voile Model

Footwear that treads
the Riviera

IN spite of the strong Oriental tendency in woman's dress just now, there is nothing Oriental about her footwear. That, at least, is essentially modern; and the little feet, trimly incased in high heeled buttoned boots, that trip about beneath voluminous, harem-like draperies are as different from shuffling Oriental feet in heel-less slippers as the West is, verily, from the East.

Modern-ness is the most striking characteristic of the new footwear for femininity--the modern-ness that means chic, trim lines, daintiness yet distinguished cut is absolutely unprocurable unless one goes to the places where American footwear is furnished. A boot that has made a decided hit abroad is the tan walking boot of American extraction; a boot sturdy and serviceable yet smart to the tip of its well cut toe, and built of the new washable tan leather which is so easily taken care of and which has the happy faculty of remaining unstained after a tramp through mud and wet. These American boots are worn by sightseers and travelers on the Riviera with tailored coat and skirt costumes, and they are liked by French women of the exclusive set for wear in the country. All the important French families have big country houses where there is as much hospitality over the week-ends and holiday seasons as there is in American country houses up in Westchester or out on Long Island.

The Frenchwoman insists upon

slippers and pumps will be as popular as ever with the return of midsummer, the buttoned boot is the accepted style for all formal and semi-formal occasions when elaborate costumes are called for. And the buttoned boot up-to-date is assuredly a pretty enough, dainty enough, saucy enough little estate to please even the most frivolous taste--or it may be had as dignified, correct and impeccable in style as conservative taste could desire.

The particular French fancy in buttoned boots for formal wear is shown in a second photograph. In the center of the picture is a buttoned garter boot with a cloth top above a faintly shaped patent leather vamp. The turned sole and curved Louis heel in combination with the garter top of twilled cloth make this boot very dainty indeed. What the French women consider a practical walking boot for use with tailored costumes is shown in the model at the right which has a buttoned top of smoke gray suede over a vamp of patent leather. The welted toe is a French concession to wet pavements but the Louis heel and the fanciful stitching supply the Parisian attributes.

At the left of the garter boot is a typical Riviera slipper in the majestic style dear to the French heart. This slipper has a slashed instep which suggests the fashionable boot-strap arrangement, a rhinestone ornament decorating the center of each strap; but the slipper is really adjusted on the foot by means of elastic gussets set into the sides.

Buttoned Tops Of Contrasting Fabrics
Distinguish New Boots.

Footwear much more ornate than her American cousin would deem quite good taste. French fancy runs to combinations of color, to eccentric cuts, to fanciful stitching, to heels of perilous height and soles of paper thinness--and to a multiplicity of sparkling ornaments which call attention to the foot at each movement of its wearer. All these gay qualifications mark the Riviera footwear for spring, and certain features of the French footwear, chastened in style and toned down to the more subdued American taste, will be incorporated into the summer footwear over here.

One looks to well dressed Americans visiting Monte Carlo and other Riviera resorts, and to the best dressed Eng-

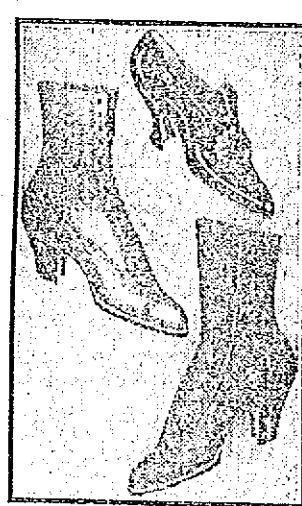
lishwomen for the real and authoritative styles in footwear for American boots are famous now the wide world over and there are several bootshops in Paris where American footwear is sold exclusively. The American lasts combine comfort with daintiness and prettiness in a way that French footwear never seems able to accomplish, and as the Frenchwomen of distinction never goes out in bad weather except in a fiacre or taxi, the storm boot of substantial, sturdy character yet distinguished cut is absolutely unprocurable unless one goes to the places where American footwear is furnished.

A boot that has made a decided hit abroad is the tan walking boot of American extraction; a boot sturdy and serviceable yet smart to the tip of its well cut toe, and built of the new washable tan leather which is so easily taken care of and which has the happy faculty of remaining unstained after a tramp through mud and wet. These American boots are worn by sightseers and travelers on the Riviera with tailored coat and skirt costumes, and they are liked by French women of the exclusive set for wear in the country. All the important French families have big country houses where there is as much hospitality over the week-ends and holiday seasons as there is in American country houses up in Westchester or out on Long Island.

A tan laced boot of the new washable leather which may be cleaned with soap and water with no injury to its color oruster is illustrated. This boot has the new long line of vamp, a sturdy extension sole, and moderate heel. The cowhide laces give it a snappy and sporty touch and the well placed perforations add to its grace and distinction.

In the same illustration is shown a typical French dress boot of dull calf, with a high buttoned top and arched instep. Though the heel is of the Cuban type, it is curved at the back according to French taste which abhors severe lines of any kind in footwear, even footwear intended for use with the tailleur. Such boots as the one pictured are worn with charming afternoon gowns on the Riviera--draped gowns of satin, crepe de chine, and lawnvoile, the silk and wool mixture which cloths and drapes so artistically. The smart black slipper is intended for wear with dinner gowns of dark fabric. It has characteristically French lines and the curved Louis heel is very Parisian indeed. A Colonial tongue and oval metal buckle ornament the front.

The buttoned boot, in Paris, as here, is the accepted type of footcovering for spring, with formal costumes, with tailored costumes, and even with summer frocks of embroidery and tub fabrics. Laced boots are in good taste only with garb frankly of outing or utilitarian nature and while



An Outing Boot Of New Washable Tan Leather, And Two Styles Of Dressy Footwear

of the model is supposed to represent the Balkan influence. The blouse simulates a peasant's bolero with half-long sleeves over full muslin under-sleeves, and the pipings of red silk and small gold buttons are full of the Balkan costume suggestion.

Among the new tub fabrics are zigzag and crossbarred weaves and a most interesting wear called hamoneca which simulates pintucks set closely together. Some of the new embroidered robe dresses show quaint Plumetis patterns in color, tiny sprays of old-fashioned flowers being scattered stiffly over a sheer ground.

GREAT MILL END SALE

Gilbride Dept. Store Offering Big Bargains

The Gilbride company opened its establishment Friday morning at 9 o'clock with its special Lockhart mill-end sale, and judging from the immense crowd of people that found their way to this popular department store there must have been great bargains. It was announced that there would be bargains there for everybody, and this morning in less than half an hour after the doors were unlocked a surging mass of humanity filled the store on the three floors. They were eager and anxious bargain hunters and they were not disappointed. Mr. Lockhart has a peculiar way of his own of conducting these mill-end sales, and he carries them on in several of the large cities of the country, and the Gilbride people have been his exclusive customers in this city, as he has already been here and successfully conducted several sales with entire satisfaction to both the management and the trading public.

His system of conducting these sales is to have special reduced door sales lasting only a few minutes at a time, say from 15 to 20 minutes. He announces that a sale will take place in a special department, either in the basement or on the second or upper floor. The goods sold during this brief time will be from 10, 20 and 30 per cent. below the regular price, and this is the time for the purchasers to get busy, and they certainly were busy there today as Mr. Lockhart assisted by Mr. John J. Burns of the firm and Mr. Gilbride, and several floor walkers enabled the hundreds of people to get the wonderful special discount on their purchases, and this store looked like a portion of Jordan Marsh's on a busy day. Such a crowd and such willing buyers was sufficient to convince anybody that this was one of the great bargain sales of the season.

The reputation of the Gilbride Dry Goods company is too well established to need any comments from us. It has always been known as one of the leading bargain stores in our city, and this sale is one of the best. Mr. Lockhart has the people's confidence, and when he announces that the merchandise is sold at a bargain and is O. K. in every manner, nobody doubts his word. The best proof of that is the thousands of purchases that have been made by the people and suburbs today.

Space prevents us from going into detail as to the various items of goods we would certainly advise everybody looking for a chance to make a dollar and save a dollar to take in this sale. Don't fail to attend this great Lockhart mill-end sale. It will only last for a few days, so don't lose the opportunity.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

For the Week Ending Feb. 7

LOWELL

Adelaide B. Walker et al. to John J. Sullivan et al. land and buildings on Arlington street.

Adelaide B. Walker to John J. Sullivan et al. land and buildings on Arlington street.

Albert E. Jean to Washington Savings Inst. Lowell land on Walker street.

Augusta M. Storey to Elizabeth J. Shunny land and buildings on Kirk street.

John A. Storey et al. to gain. to Elizabeth J. Shunny land and buildings on Kirk street.

William T. Davidson et al. to Edward J. Hayes land and buildings cor. Shady and Mammoth road.

Margaret W. Merrill to Thomas F. Muldoon land and buildings on North street.

Robert Friend to John C. Legget land and buildings on Bellevue street.

John C. Legget to Mary A. Friend land and buildings on Bellevue street.

Mary Cooney to Jacob Ciechowski land and buildings on Elm street.

Charles J. Norman by assign. of trustee to Florence F. Grant land and buildings on Fayette street.

Florence F. Grant to Thomas H. Kelley land and buildings on Fayette street.

Arthur Genest to Nellie T. Goodrow land and buildings on Highland avenue.

Annie E. Hill to George L. Huntoon land on Sutton street.

Trs. of Warren Land Trust to Frank Paquette land on Rosemont Terrace.

Fred W. Wood et al. trs. to Moses McElveen Jr. land on Florence street.

J. Odilon Gagnon to Albert Capone land and buildings on Ward street.

BIRCHFIELD

Frank W. Coughlin to Fred H. Anderson land on Endleigh avenue.

Ola M. Greenwood to Edgar P. Selby land and buildings on Endleigh.

Aaron Adelman to Julia E. Thompson land on Crown street.

Jacob W. Wilbur to Matthew Brennan et al. land on Pond street.

Aaron Adelman to Frank F. Pillsbury land and buildings on Pond street.

George Crockett to Ernest E. Kimball land and buildings on Triple Cove Old and Boston roads.

Richard A. Murphy to William Thomas land corner Chestnut and Arch streets.

CHELMSFORD

Katherine Tucke by atty. et al. to Edward D. Tucke land on Grosvenor street.

DRAZET

John Joseph Sullivan to Albert B. Kettell land corner Pleasant and Upland streets.

Albert B. Kettell to Phoebe Ames land corner Pleasant and Upland streets.

Frank E. Turner to Gustav A. Roth land on Superior avenue.

Elvira W. Loveloy et al. trs. to Nellie G. Vinal land corner Elsmere Terrace and Amesbury street.

Martin Pendershot et al. to Rose Boisvert land on Lakeview avenue.

TEWKSBURY

Grace V. Nickerson to Charlotte M. Blair land on Florence avenue.

Grace V. Nickerson to Alfred Sorenson land on Florence avenue.

Grace V. Nickerson to Albert T. Booth et al. land corner Mystic avenue and Bow street.

Archie Mohr to Berill Gordon land at Oakland Park.

TYNGSBORO

C. Herbert Peters to Lester A. Flemings land and buildings.

Lester A. Flemings to C. Herbert Peters land and buildings.

WESTFORD

Albert E. Present to Edward Prescott land on highway and bridge-way.

WILMINGTON

Union Ice Company Boston to Al Curtis Smith land on Burnap street.

Mary E. Law to Arthur H. Curtin land on Main street.

George H. Shields Jr. to Hormidas Phaneuf land at Wilmington Square Park.

Benjamin F. Wild to Ellis F. Joy land on Grove avenue.

Princeton Street Boulevard

As soon as the snow has disappeared a little macadamizing or patching on Princeton street would do no harm. From Wilder street to the state highway the street is in a very poor condition almost as bad as the Pawtucket boulevard. This is a great place for automobiles and is almost impassable now, there being large holes in the road which are a menace to vehicles.

RESIDENTS OF THE HIGHLANDS
Continued

people although it is visited by thousands during the summer. It is inadequate for the increasing population of the district and an effort is to be made to supply that section of the city with another park and playground the latter being more needed.

Public Park Wanted

A prominent resident of Westford street while conversing with the writer yesterday stated that the children of upper Westford street and Chelmsford street, as well as those of the intersecting streets, and they are

compared with the famous parks in Springfield, where thousands of dollars were spent with the difference that it would cost very little to put Livingston park in good shape, as it is a natural park. There is about every specimen of tree growing in New England on this land and all that would be needed is a roadway and sidewalk to make the place one of beauty and comfort, while the place is large enough for two ball grounds.

"How is the car service in this district?" queried the writer to a business man of Stevens street. "Very good," replied the latter, "and probably the best in the city, but as on all other lines the service is poor during the dinner and supper hours." The Highland line

is in good condition, but all the streets from Westford beyond Marlborough and all the new territory beyond Foster street need macadamizing. Those streets are in poor condition and the real estate tax payers who are numerous would like to see this work done during the present year. Another matter brought to the attention of the writer is the condition of the streets leading from Westford street, which have been macadamized. The traffic is heavy up that way and the result is that the surface of the macadamized roads is being torn up and the dust fills the air. It is



PART OF THE LIVINGSTON LAND FAVERED FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE HIGHLANDS

very numerous, have no place to play ball. Some time ago they played the game in a vacant field, but accidentally a pane of glass was broken in a nearby house, and the result was that the little fellows were chased away and forbidden to trespass. Now they are forced to go to the south common, which is a rather long distance. This gentleman suggests that the vacant land adjoining the Highland school in Pine street, and which is being used for furnishing purposes, be purchased by the city and converted into a playground. This land is situated about in the centre of the district and is large enough to accommodate all the boys of the vicinity and would make a most pleasant playground.

Another party suggests that the famous Livingston park be purchased. This land extends between Princeton and Middlesex streets and is bounded by Black brook, which in the winter time would afford great skating for the young and old. He believes that at a small cost the park could be made one of the most beautiful spots in New England. He says this spot may be

tied up quite often because it runs over several railroad crossings and because the route is too long.

Trolley Express for the Highlands

"The only thing I can see would be a trolley passenger express from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m., one which would leave Merrimack square and make only two stops before reaching Pine street, one at the post office and the other at Pine street, this car to be followed by a regular car for those living on Pine street. During the noon hour it takes 35 minutes to make the trip from Merrimack square to Tyler park, for the people are alighting from the car at every street, and some of them are not very lively at that. With a trolley express the trip to Tyler park could be cut down to 15 minutes which would mean a great relief to those who have but one hour or one hour and a quarter for meals."

The Streets

As a rule most of the streets of the

city suggested that if a coating of oil were laid on these roads the surface would last longer and there would be no dust. This would mean a saving to the city and much better streets.

Want Cook Well Water

In reference to the water service in the Highlands, it is a known fact that the pressure is not what it ought to be, and a business man said yesterday that some time ago he was forced to spend over \$100 for extra pipes in order to get the proper service needed for his business. Despite the fact or the use of lead poison in the Cook well water, the residents are willing to take this water than that from the reservoir. They claim the pressure would be much better and the water better for drinking purposes. One man said the reservoir water is not just what it ought to be for bath purposes, and when the Cook well water is turned on they can easily notice the difference in the clearness and purity of the water.

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very numerous, have no place to play ball. Some time ago they played the game in a vacant field, but accidentally a pane of glass was broken in a nearby house, and the result was that the little fellows were chased away and forbidden to trespass. Now they are forced to go to the south common, which is a rather long distance. This gentleman suggests that the vacant land adjoining the Highland school in Pine street, and which is being used for furnishing purposes, be purchased by the city and converted into a playground. This land is situated about in the

BASEBALL AND
FIELD SPORTS

THE SUN SPORTING PAGE

BOXING, GOLF
AND ATHLETICS

Live Bits of Sport

The New York state boxing commission may soon take action to abolish "stalling" tactics in the ring, for which Leach Cross, the lightweight, is being severely criticized at present.

Manager West Frazier of the University of Pennsylvania track team received a letter from Trainer Mike Murphy, who is the "Thompson Guy," in which Murphy advised Frazier that he had had a relapse and that his physical condition is far from being as good as it was three weeks ago, when he wrote that he expected to be back shortly to "train the boys."

Manager Frazier announced that he had given up all hope of Murphy taking active charge of the runners this spring, but he hopes to have him in an advisory capacity. To persons who know Murphy's exact physical condition it looks doubtful if he ever will be able to return to Pennsylvania.

The track meet tonight at the high school annex between Lowell high and the Boston high school of commerce should prove a good attraction. The local boys are still smarting from their defeat in the track meet the other day last week, and are out for vindication in the eyes of their followers. The team from the Hub has several men who are touted as wonders in their events but whether they are or not remains to be seen. Captain Bailey announces that the team is in fine fettle and is very confident, or hanging up another cup in the high school trophy room.

Brancale has recovered from his ankle injuries and will again be seen at his distance in the six-hundred yard race. This boy could go some last year but has taken on considerable weight since then. Whether this fact will handicap his old time speed or not cannot be fully decided without competition. One thing is sure, however, Brancale will use all his reserve strength in the race and that quality has won many contests.

The B. A. Irish-American relay race at Mechanics Hall, Boston, tonight will be some race. The New York aggregation has not forgotten the recent defeat that the Hub team handed out and the relay was arranged by special request. It has not been decided yet whether "Mc" Sheppard will be

one of the Irish-American quartet or not but the peerless "Mc" will be right there with bells on in all probability. It is pretty hard to keep the old Olympic champ out of any kind of competition if he is able to pull on his spats.

So Dartmouth and Penn are going to meet on the gridiron! Ever since the breaking off of relations between Harvard and Penn the teams from the coal state has been trying to arraign the schools. When the track meet was arranged whereby the Penn team was to go to New Hampshire the handwriting could be plainly seen on the wall. Harvard never got over that 22-0 defeat at the hands of the Hammers, but could not very well break off relations until the sting had been wiped out by retaliation.

Dr. Pandiscio Colburn, the rest high school track coach, solved the task it is said to Farrell. This, if true, is a peculiar way in which to arrive at the best man for the boys as coach of their track team. The man who has charge of a group of boys in any form of athletics is a tremendous responsibility placed upon him. The idea of hiring a coach with a sudden clause in the agreement is a new one. The followers of high school athletics are looking for a big boost in the track team when the "master mind" returns to take up the reins. Farrell, however, has had some experience in anything but middle distance work in the high school, has done very well and much credit is due him for his strenuous endeavors.

Charlie Brickley of Harvard fame will try the shotput tonight in the games at Mechanics Hall. "Pouch" Donavan evidently thinks that he can develop the football star into a crack weight man or he would not specialize him. With Larry Whitney of Dartmouth and Pat McDonald of the Irish-American A. C. In this event the going will be hard for Charlie even if Frank McGrath has passed him a mark of four feet. Both of these men are capable of putting up a new track record if they are at their best. The present record is held by Bill Coe with a throw of 47 feet 5 1/2 inch.

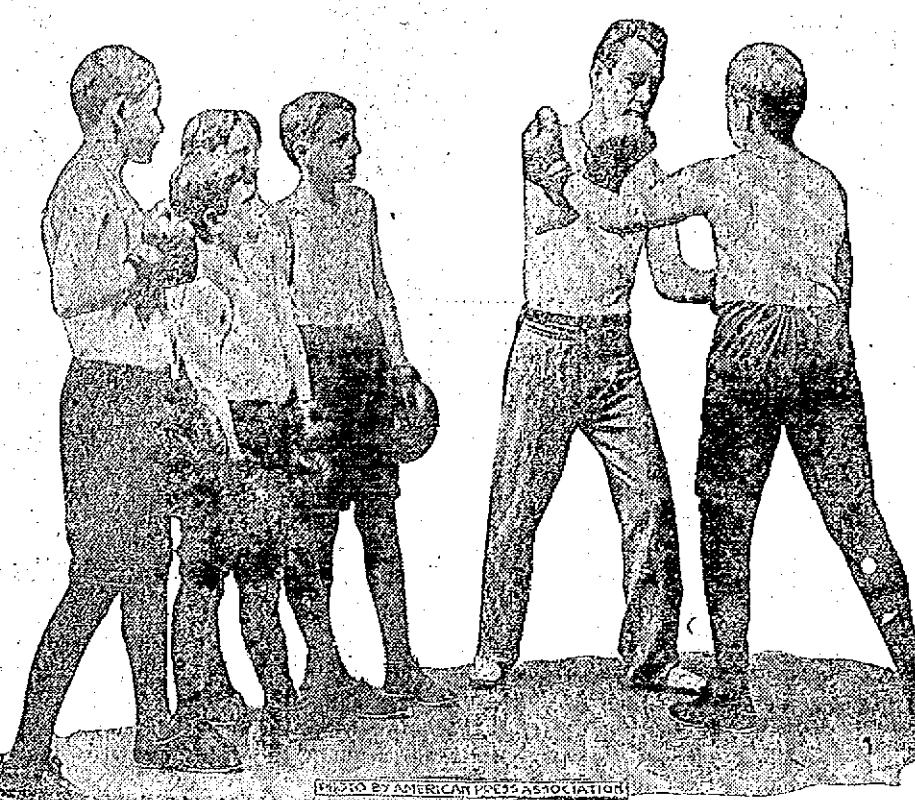
JIMMY WALSH, THE CRACK BANTAMWEIGHT,
NOW HAS \$20,000,000 BOXING CLASS

PHOTO BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Jimmy Walsh, the claimant of the bantamweight title, now has a millionaire boxing class. For the past few weeks James has been teaching the art of self defense to the sons of several of Brookline's boul. Picture shows Walsh and his

wealthiest families. It is said that the millionaire pupils. From left to right they are as follows: Arthur Buckman, Michael Prendergast, Thayer Bruce, Harry Gottlieb, Jimmy Walsh and Whitman Chandler.

THE SUN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING
Small tenements of 3 to 5 rooms to let in Centralville, Belvidere and near Centralville station; rent from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week. They are great value for the money. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central st.

MODERN UPPER TENEMENT OF A top apartment house to let on one floor, with two down stairs rooms, all separate, hot and cold water, bath and set tubs, no brighter, sunnier home anywhere; \$16.50 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central st.

SUNNY TENEMENT TO LET; Five rooms, toilet and shed all on one floor, handy to mills. Price \$2.25 week. 25 Fulton st., Centralville. Apply 276

Five-Room Flat at 177 STACK pole st., to let, with bath, pantry, hot and cold water, set tubs, hard wood floors, gas and electric light and other modern improvements; rent \$1.50. Inquire Geo. Fairburn, 334 High st., 1913.

SUNNY UPSTAIRS TENEMENT TO LET; Five rooms, toilet and shed all on one floor, Handy to mills. Price \$2.25 week. 25 Fulton st., Centralville. Apply 276

Five-Room Flat at 177 STACK

pole st., to let, with bath, pantry, hot and cold water, set tubs, hard wood floors, gas and electric light and other modern improvements; rent \$1.50. Inquire Geo. Fairburn, 334 High st., 1913.

TENEMENT OF 5 ROOMS TO let; bath, set tubs, pantry, open plumbing, unfinished attic, new house. Inquire 20 Crawford st.

TENEMENT TO LET; 6 rooms with bath, 928 Central st. and one 300 Gorham st. Inquire 506 Gorham st.

NICE 7-ROOM TENEMENT TO LET; bath, steam boiler. Westford st.; price \$19. Apply 276 Westford st.

PLACE TO MAKE MONEY. BOARDING house to let; plenty of boarders; fine finishing, sure pay from the office. Houses for land for sale. Inquire Justine Christmas, 334 Woburn st., South Lowell.

LARGE DOWNTOWN FRONT room to let; heated; modern conveniences. 333 Central st.

FOUR ROOMS TO LET; GAS, PANTRY, toilet, floor, with little room; sacred heart parish; near mills; O. K. repair; \$1.50. Apply 309 Lawrence st.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. Apply 179 Middlesex st.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS to let; steam heat; most desirable residential district in the city; one minute's walk from Westford st. car line. Inquire Mrs. Nettie Saunders, 8 Gates st., Tel. 2835.

STORE TO LET, CORNER OF JOHN and Merrimack sts. Inquire at The Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank.

ROOM SUITABLE FOR BARBER shop or business office, to let, on second floor of the Harrington building, 22 Central st.

FOR RENT

—IN THE—

HARRINGTON
BUILDING

52 Central Street

Splendid rooms on the second floor, suitable for Physician, Dentist, Tailor, Barber, Dressmaker or Real Estate dealer. Also offices on the third floor. Rent reasonable. Apply to D. J. Harrington, New Sun Building, or, at The Sun Office.

COMMITTEE IN SESSION

Arranging for Saint Pat-

rick's Day Parade

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the St. Patrick's celebration, which is to take place on March 29, met in the committee room of the Hibernian headquarters last night to prepare details of the parade of the Irish Catholic societies. The committee is composed of representatives from the Irish Catholic organizations of the city who are to take part. It was a most interesting session throughout and many important matters were discussed and acted upon.

During the meeting it was voted to forward invitations to the following:

Governor Foss, Lieutenant Governor Walsh Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue; Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston; Mayor Henchey of Woburn; Mayor Barry of Cambridge; Mayor Duane of Waltham; Mayor Illeyck of Princeton; Mayor Scanlon of Lawrence; Mayor Mauro of Pittsfield; Mayor William H. Barry of Nashua; Mayor Hurley of Salem; and Congressman-elect Eugene E. Reed of Manchester, N. H.

The members of the committee also decided to invite the Irish National Foresters of Manchester, N. H., Haverhill and Lawrence to take part in the grand procession, and an invitation will also be mailed to the members of the Hibernians in Fitchburg. The secretary reported that invitations have already been sent to the Irish Catholic societies of the neighboring towns and cities and from the replies up to this time it seems that the majority intend to come to Lowell to assist in the celebration here. The Woburn delegations to the event are expected to be large and will in all probability be led by Hon. William H. Henchey, the "Boy mayor" of that city. It was decided at last night's gathering that the most efficient way of getting out the invitations to these out-of-town societies is to have delegates call on them personally and issue a verbal invitation and accordingly, Captain Patrick Fitzgerald, President Patrick Mahony of the Central Council, A. O. H., and Mr. James Cavan of the Irish National Foresters will go to Lawrence on Sunday and extend an invitation to the Hibernian Rifles of that city to take part in the procession in Lowell.

The formal invitation to His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell has been prepared by the secretary and it will be suitably engraved and sent to the Boston prelate. According to reports, the cardinal has declined an invitation to address a great gathering of the Irish Catholic societies of Milwaukee in order to review and take part in the Lowell celebration, showing his love for his native city.

Thomas O'Donnell is chief of staff and is working constantly for the success of the event. His past experience in affairs of this kind is a great factor in the capable manner in which he is conducting arrangements.

President Daniel F. Reilly of Division

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